

## PROTECTION OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES IN TENNESSEE WATERSHEDS

Prepared by:

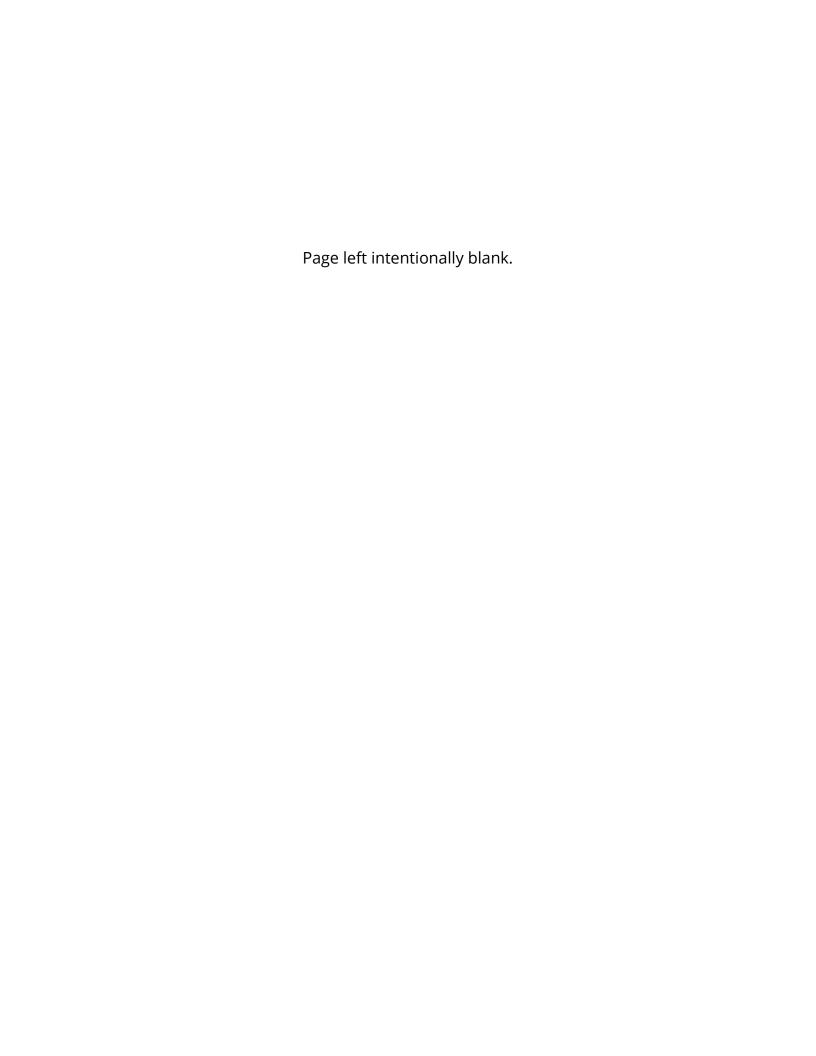
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

Division of Water Resources

William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower 312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue

Nashville, TN 37243

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#### 1.0 INITIALS AND ACRONYMS

**ARCF** Agricultural Resources Conservation Fund

**BMP** Best Management Practice

**CAFO** Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation

CPCRI Clinch-Powell Clean Rivers Initiative
CTA Conservation Technology Assistance
CWSRF Clean Water State Revolving Fund

**DOI** Department of Interior

DWSRF Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EIS Environmental Impact Statement
EPA Environmental Protection Agency

**ERIC** Eastern Region Initiative on the Clinch

**ETSU** East Tennessee State University

**FSA** Farm Services Agency

**GIS** Geographic Information System

**HAB** Hazardous Algal Bloom

**HDSS** High Definition Stream Survey

**HUC** Hydrologic Unit Code

LUM Low Impact Development
Lum Lands Unsuitable for Mining

MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NPS** NonPoint Source

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

**OSMRE** Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement

**PED** Petition Evaluation Document

**QLP** Qualifying Local Program

**RRAT** Runoff Reduction Assessment Tool

**SDWA** Safe Drinking Water Act

**SOC** Synthetic Organic Compound

**SRF** State Revolving Fund

**SWAP** Source Water Assessment Plan

**TDA** Tennessee Department of Agriculture

## **Initials & Acronyms (continued)**

**TDEC** Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

TMDL Total Maximum Daily LoadTNC The Nature ConservancyTOC Total Organic Carbon.

**TSMP** Tennessee Stream Mitigation Program.

**TVA** Tennessee Valley Authority.

**TWRA** Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

**UD** Utility District.

**USGS** United States Geological Survey.

**USFWS** United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

**UT** University of Tennessee.

**WRTAC** Water Resources Technical Advisory Committee.

**WTRBA** West Tennessee River Basin Authority.

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) prepared this report to fulfill the requirements of Tennessee Water Quality Control Act, T.C.A. 69-3-107(24) as amended in 2006:

69-3-107. Duties and authority of the commissioner.

In addition to any power, duty, or responsibility given to the commissioner under this part, the commissioner has the power, duty, and responsibility to:

(24) "Perform a thorough and ongoing study of, and prepare recommendations regarding options for, the protection of watersheds and the control of sources of pollution in order to assure the future quality of potable drinking water supplies throughout the state. The department is authorized to use information and studies from state, federal and local governments and other sources of reliable scientific data. Initial findings and recommendations shall be presented to the governor and the general assembly no later than February 1, 2007, and annually thereafter."

This report presents a summary of some of the activities within the Division of Water Resources that TDEC uses in protecting water quality. As this report illustrates, TDEC: 1) has posted Watershed Water Quality Management Plans (watershed inventory reports) on the TDEC website, 2) reports on the status of water quality biennially, and 3) updates its water quality standards triennially. The documents associated with these three activities describe the condition of Tennessee's 55 watersheds and establish the criteria used to assess water quality in the state. In addition, TDEC requires public water systems to update source water protection/wellhead protection plans annually and submit updated reports/plans triennially.

This report is a summary of these documents as well as TDEC's ongoing programs to protect watersheds and control sources of pollution and—through a series of maps—illustrates the threats to drinking water supplies. Finally, as required by the 2006 amendment, several recommendations are presented for further protection of potable water supplies. A more thorough description of the items contained in the report is found on the department's web site.

Division of Water Resources Page: http://tn.gov/environment/section/wr-water-resources

Division of Water Resources, Watershed Stewardship Page: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-ws-watershed-stewardship">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-ws-watershed-stewardship</a>

Division of Water Resources, Watershed Management Approach Page: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-watershed-management-approach">http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-watershed-management-approach</a>

Division of Water Resources, Water Quality Page: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-water-quality">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-water-quality</a>

Division of Water Resources, Drinking Water Program Page: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-dw-drinking-water">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-dw-drinking-water</a>

Division of Water Resources, Source Water Assessment Page: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment">http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment</a>

Activities related to watershed protection since the last Watershed Protection Report (2016) include:

- TDEC awarded approximately \$92.4 million dollars in Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans to communities across Tennessee. (FY16)
- TDEC awarded approximately \$28.6 million dollars in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loans to communities across Tennessee. (FY16)
- In August of 2016, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the West Tennessee River Basin Authority began partnership in a nearly \$5.7 million investment in two targeted conservation projects in West Tennessee. The first agreement signed is a USDA NRCS Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)-Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) agreement and will establish a partnership framework for cooperation between NRCS and WTRBA on activities that will focus approximately \$1.9 million on 9 impaired or degraded watersheds in Hardin, Hardeman, Chester, and McNairy counties. The second partnership agreement—a Wetland Reserve Enhancement Program agreement, which is a component of the USDA NRCS Agricultural Conservation Easement Program-Wetlands Reserve Easement (ACEP-WRE)—will establish a mechanism for cooperation between NRCS and WTRBA to address priority wetland protection, restoration, and enhancement in the North and Middle Fork Forked Deer River system and will include eligible lands located in priority watersheds identified in Gibson, Madison, and Crockett counties.
- In 2015 TDEC posted a draft nutrient load reduction framework for Tennessee on the web (<a href="http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessee-nutrient-reduction-framework">http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessee-nutrient-reduction-framework</a>). TDEC is finalizing a companion implementation plan that will also be posted.

- TDEC, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the West Tennessee River Basin Authority (WTRBA), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) completed four Tennessee Healthy Watersheds Initiative projects and initiated another that is still in progress:
  - Austin Peay State University: Determinations of the Currently Unknown Composition and Structure of Algae Assemblages in Middle Tennessee Streams Needed to Document and Monitor the Effects of Water Quality (multiple locations)
  - TNC, Virginia Chapter: Clinch Powell Clean Rivers Initiative-Enhancing Multi-Agency Coordination for Conservation Impacts Phase II (East Tennessee)
  - University of Tennessee (UT): Enhancing widespread water quantity and quality control though implementation and dissemination of the Tennessee Runoff Reduction Assessment Tool (RRAT) to assist in the design and evaluation of runoff reduction in Low Impact Development (LID) practices (applicable statewide)
  - West Tennessee River Basin Authority: Bailey Fork Creek Floodplain Restoration to Reduce Valley-Plug Expansion and Restore Bottomland Hardwood Forests (applicable throughout West Tennessee)
  - UT: Regenerative Stormwater Conveyances: An Innovative Watershed Management Tool for Tennessee (in progress & applicable statewide)
- In 2016, TDEC continued the Tennessee Healthy Watershed Initiative program by announcing the availability of funding and initiating a request for proposals process. Several projects under this initiative will be chosen in early 2017.

- TDEC, TVA, and the University of Tennessee continue to work on a collaborative project. Funded by TVA, the project seeks to work with the nursery industry in the Elk River's Robinson Creek subwatershed to study and recommend changes in irrigation and fertilization practices that lead to nutrient runoff.
- TDEC continued its role with the Clinch-Powell Clean Rivers Initiative (CPCRI), the team of agencies, universities and stakeholders working on conservation issues facing the Clinch and Powell Rivers. Goals set by CPCRI members include: 1) Protect critical riverside habitat, 2) Inventory and remediate abandoned mined lands, 3) Implement agricultural best management practices, and 4) Adopt a comprehensive science plan. USGS has initiated a research program, titled "Eastern Region Initiative on the Clinch (ERIC)," to provide a basic foundation of hydrological, biological, and geographical data. The CPCRI has been working with EPA and its contractor to analyze and illustrate biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of the Clinch and Powell Rivers. Through regularly scheduled webinars and an annual meeting, the team has shared information between states. Through an EPA grant, the initiative has completed a Healthy Watershed Initiative study of the Clinch and Powell Rivers Watersheds. The Clinch-Powell Initiative has launched a website (http://cpcri.net/) where the Healthy Watershed Report is found. Finally, Tennessee is collaborating with Virginia to prioritize restoration sites and to reintroduce native mussel populations.
- TDEC has been hosting and/or attending public outreach events in order to engage the public as part of Governor Haslam's Customer Focused Government. Division of Water Resources staff attended and/or hosted events in the Wolf River Watershed, the Tennessee Western Valley-Kentucky Lake Watershed, the Tennessee Western Valley-Beech River Watershed, the Buffalo River Watershed, the Collins River Watershed and the Lower Tennessee River Watershed. Event attendees heard about agency- and locally-led activities in the watershed that support water quality improvement and protection. The booths set up at each event provided the public with hands-on engagement in an interactive setting. TDEC has set up a storymap on the department's web site to make the meetings known to the public (http://tdeconline.tn.gov/watershedstory/).

- TDEC continues to mine its centralized databases for spatial information to create new GIS layers. Many of these layers are incorporated into GIS-based web applications that can be shared with staff and the public to provide better service and transparency. The Department's eTDEC initiative is focusing on how to store large amounts of digital information and provide solutions for customers and their regulated products (various permits or fees).
- TDEC is exploring solutions to create a more mobile workforce that can conduct business from the field and on-the-go in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness.
- TDEC, through its UT contractor, taught 15 Level I, 5 Level II, and 16 recertification classes (totaling 2,584 students) in the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Training and Certification Program. The training is available to those who are already covered by a stormwater construction permit issued by TDEC or have submitted a Notice of Intent for future construction activities. The training classes (Level I, Level II, and recertification) for contractors, developers, engineers, and other professionals are held across the state.
- A Green Development Grant cycle opened August 11, 2014 and all projects will be complete by January of 2019. Local governments in Tennessee were invited to submit proposals for grant funding to assist in implementing green infrastructure development projects. Green infrastructure refers to the use of systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate, re-use stormwater runoff generated at the site, or evapotranspire. Green infrastructure can be used in a wide range of landscape applications in place of, or in addition to, more traditional stormwater control measures. A total of \$103,080 in grant funds were awarded to local governments through a competitive process for projects. In addition, the grant provides for outreach and education designed to promote green development in Tennessee communities. The grants required a 20 percent local match.

Ongoing Green Development projects include:

- o Johnson City: (\$25,000). The Johnson City public library, in conjunction with East Tennessee State University (ETSU), the City of Johnson City, LDA Engineering, and Siteworks Studios, are addressing strormwater runoff at the public library by installing an infiltration bed to capture the first inch of runoff from the library roof, provide storage capability for flood mitigation, provide natural habitat for pollinators, and provide aesthetic value to the library lawn. The library and ETSU will host community and school educational events, workshops, and guided tours on the green infrastructure.
- Ocity of Ducktown: (\$25,000). The City of Ducktown, along with the Southeast Tennessee Development District, will install green infrastructure in the form of tree wells, pervious pavers, and bioretention cells to improve Spruce Street's stormwater drainage while also addressing water quality with the added benefit of making the street more attractive and accessible to pedestrians.
- City of Lewisburg: (\$23,080). The City of Lewisburg will use these funds as part of a comprehensive plan to improve the popular Rock Creek Park which hosts numerous festivals and events throughout the year. The city plans to remove 4,500 square feet of asphalt to create public green space. The existing parking lot will be replaced with pervious pavers to address stormwater runoff by providing a more natural infiltration of stormwater into the ground.
- Ocity of Chattanooga: (\$10,000). The City of Chattanooga will develop and implement a LID model competition for students. The competition will recognize outstanding achievement in developing green infrastructure models and understanding of water quality as it relates to these practices. The competition will recognize individuals, schools, and teachers involved as well as cash prizes that will go towards further education concerning water quality and LID.

More information is available at:

http://www.tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-green-development

- TDEC continued to work with the TVA to implement riparian restoration projects.
   This multi-agency collaboration included TDEC, Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA), TVA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Farm Services Administration (FSA), and Tennessee Stream Mitigation Program (TSMP).
- TDEC awarded two 604(b) Planning Grants:
  - South Central Tennessee Development District to characterize the Duck River using High Definition Stream Surveys (HDSS).
  - Upper Cumberland Development District to work with stakeholders to develop a watershed plan for Falling Water River Watershed
- TDEC, in partnership with TVA and the University of Tennessee (UT), is developing a
  feasibility study for nutrient trading. Building upon a 2008 UT report, the study will
  help determine the feasibility of point-to-nonpoint nutrient trading in Tennessee.
  Initially examining the Elk River watershed, the study will have statewide applicability.
- TDEC, as part of a multi-agency collaboration, reviews candidate low head dams for removal. The members of the committee (TDEC, TWRA, TNC, USFWS, Cumberland River Compact, and American Rivers) meet twice per year to prioritize the list and seek funding to implement dam removal. The prioritized list typically represents concrete or masonry weir-type structures, normally only a few feet tall, that were built many years ago to power gristmills and small industries. The list does not include farm (unless requested by the owner/operator), water supply lakes or power-generating dams.

Low head or run-of-river dams present a safety hazard to the public because of their capability of producing dangerous recirculating currents, large hydraulic forces, and other hazardous conditions sufficient to trap and drown victims immediately downstream from the overflowing water. Increasing numbers of kayakers, canoers, rafters, boaters, anglers, and swimmers are often unaware of, or underestimate, the dangerous forces and currents that these dams or similar hydraulic structures can produce. This type of dam removal also eliminates barriers to fish migration, relieves

stagnation, improves water quality, and increases biodiversity. (more information can be found at: <a href="http://www.safedam.com/low-head-dams.html">http://www.safedam.com/low-head-dams.html</a>)

In 2016, a decrepit low head dam on the Roaring River in Jackson County was permitted for removal.

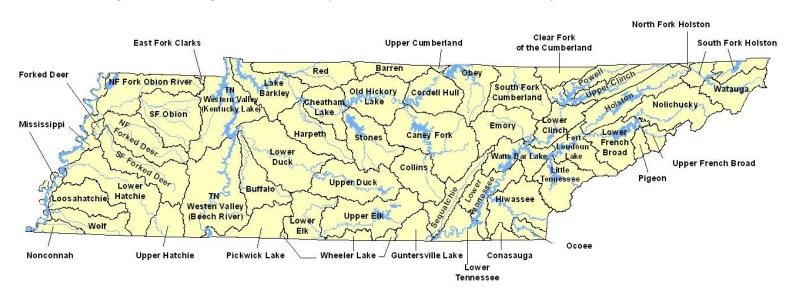
- TDEC entered into an agreement with the City of Cookeville to do a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study in Falling Water River. The data collection phase of the project is now supporting a Total maximum Daily Load study that will be designed to restore water quality goals in impaired streams.
- TDEC has been working with water systems to identify ones vulnerable for Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB) by sharing a list of indicators provided by EPA. Thirty-two systems have been identified and TDEC is looking to form partnerships with them and the private sector to address them. Sampling was conducted in the spring of 2016 and no significant detections were found. The department will continue to look into the HAB cycle and how this might affect public water systems in the future.

#### 3.0 TENNESSEE WATERSHEDS

#### 3.1 Definition

A watershed can be defined as the entire land area that ultimately drains into a particular watercourse or body of water. Watersheds vary in shapes and sizes, and are appropriate as organizational units because they are readily identifiable landscape units with readily identifiable boundaries that integrate terrestrial, aquatic, and geologic processes. Focusing on the whole watershed helps reach the best balance among efforts to control point source pollution and polluted runoff as well as protect drinking water sources and sensitive natural resources such as wetlands (EPA-840-R-98-001).

In the early 1970's, the USGS delineated 55 hydrologic watershed boundaries (HUC-8s, or 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes) within Tennessee. Proper names, as well as a unique grouping of numbers, are used to identify watersheds. For each watershed, this number is called the watershed's Hydrologic Unit Code, or HUC. The HUC can range from 2 to 16 digits long, more digits indicating that a smaller portion of the watershed is represented.



**Figure 1 Watersheds in Tennessee:** Tennessee contains all or part of 55 HUC-8 watersheds which were delineated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

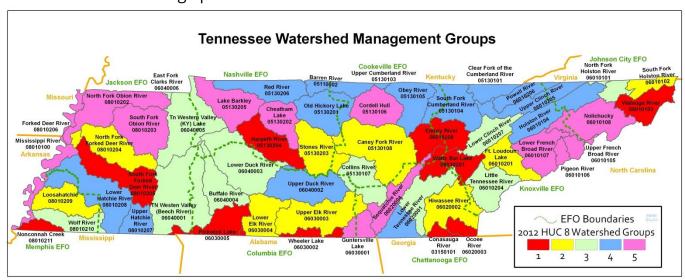
## 3.2 The Watershed Approach

In 1996, Tennessee began the watershed approach with the goals of making processes more Efficient (administratively), more Effective (consistent with basic ecological principles), and more Equitable (increase consistency in management decisions). Today, the division continues to apply these 3-E principles as we synchronize planning, monitoring, water quality assessment, TMDL development, restoration plan development and permitting activities through a 5 year watershed cycle.

In Tennessee, activities such as permitting, planning, and monitoring are coordinated using the Watershed Approach. This Approach utilizes features already in state and federal law, such as Water Quality Standards, the permitting program (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES), TMDLs, Nonpoint Source Program, and ground water monitoring.

## 3.3 Watershed Planning

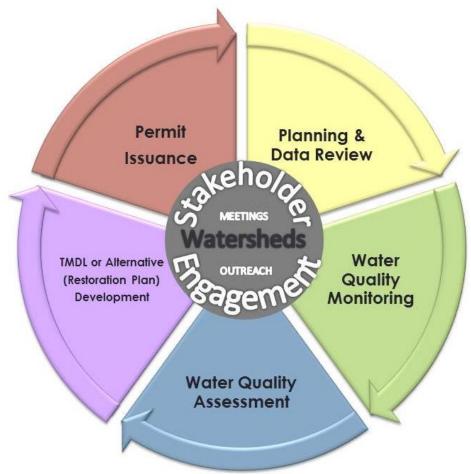
The 55 watersheds in Tennessee have been organized into five groups based on the year of implementation in a five-year cycle. The Division of Water Resources bases its activities for each group by the group's position in the cycle. The cycle also coincides with the issuance and duration of discharge permits.



**Figure 2 Watershed Management Groups in Tennessee:** *Tennessee's watersheds are organized into five groups in the Watershed Approach.* 

More information about Tennessee's Watershed Management Approach can be found on the department's website at:

http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-watershed-management-cycle



**Figure 3 Watershed Approach Cycle:** *Tennessee uses a five-year watershed cycle for watershed protection.* 

The five key activities that take place during the five-year management cycle are:

- **1. Planning and Existing Data Review.** Existing data and reports from appropriate agencies and organizations are compiled and used to describe the current conditions and status of lakes, rivers and streams. Reviewing existing data and comparing agencies' work plans guide the development of an effective monitoring strategy.
- **2. Water Quality Monitoring**. Field data are collected for streams in the watershed. These data supplement existing data and are used for the water quality assessment.
- **3. Water Quality Assessment.** Monitoring data are used to determine the status of the stream's designated use supports.
- **4. TMDL or Alternative (Restoration Plan) Development**. Monitoring data and models (hydrologic and/or water quality) are used to analyze pollutant loads for permitted dischargers releasing wastewater in the watershed and to determine nonpoint source pollution contributions. The resulting TMDLs establish maximum allowable loadings of pollutants that a waterbody can receive while still meeting water quality standards. Alternatives to TMDLs that lead to waterbodies meeting water quality standards are also considered.
- **5. Permit Issuance.** Issuance and expiration of discharge permits are synchronized based on watersheds. Currently, over 1,700 permits have been issued in Tennessee under the federally delegated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program.

Stakeholder involvement opportunities occur throughout the entire five-year cycle. Division of Water Resources Staff attend or host watershed outreach events which are interactive and designed to engage the public. Stakeholders have an opportunity to interact with representatives from federal, state, and local governments, universities, and nongovernment organizations about activities in the watershed that lead to improved water quality and learn how they can be a part of these activities.

Tennessee's Watershed Approach, Watershed Water Quality Management Plans, updates, and public participation opportunities, are found on the web at:

http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-watershed-management-approach

# 4.0 POINT AND NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CHALLENGES TO WATERSHED PROTECTION

Water quality is impacted by both point and nonpoint source pollution. Tennessee uses the Watershed Approach to integrate point and nonpoint contributions in order to understand the challenges and identify the solutions necessary to improve water quality.

#### 4.1 Point Sources of Pollution

Point Source pollutants are typically discharged through a discreet conveyance like a pipe or ditch. In the Clean Water Act, a point source is defined as any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, conduit, tunnel, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO), landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

The Division of Water Resources has authority to regulate this type of discharge through its NPDES program. Permits issued to municipalities, industries, and some agricultural operations are based on the protection of criteria set out in the state's water quality standards. More information about the point source permitting program is available at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/subpermits-npdes">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/subpermits-npdes</a>

#### 4.1.A Issue of Concern

<u>Unavailable Waters.</u> The 303(d) List is a compilation of the streams and lakes in Tennessee's watersheds that are water quality limited for a parameter or expected to exceed water quality standards in the next two years and need additional pollution controls. Water quality limited streams are those that have one or more properties that violate water quality standards after technology-based effluent limitations have been put in place. They are considered impaired by pollution and not fully meeting designated uses, and therefore unavailable for additional pollutant loading for that parameter.

Once a stream has been placed on the 303(d) List, it is considered a priority for water quality improvement efforts. These efforts include traditional regulatory approaches such as permit issuance, but also include efforts to control pollution sources that have historically been exempted from regulations, such as certain agricultural and forestry activities.

TDEC uses its regulatory authority to control point source pollution that are causes of impairment in watersheds. TDEC's draft 2016 303(d) List is at: <a href="http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-quality-reports-publications">http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-quality-reports-publications</a>

A new, updated, 303(d) List will be submitted to EPA in 2018.

Tennessee's 305(b) Report (The Status of water Quality in Tennessee) can be found on the division's publications page:

http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-quality-reports-publications

**Stormwater.** EPA and state water quality agencies have realized the severe impact that rainwater runoff from urban and urbanizing areas has on surface waters. Rainwater falling on industrial sites, urban areas, and construction sites can become contaminated with runoff loaded with sediments, bacteria, suspended solids, nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen), metals, pesticides, organic material, and floating trash. These pollutants are then carried to surface waters. Unlike sanitary wastewater and industrial wastewater, most stormwater is not treated prior to entering streams. Pollution of stormwater runoff must be prevented at the source.

Federal, state, and local governments have passed laws and regulations to address the problem of polluted runoff. EPA initiated a national stormwater permitting program in the early 1990s that applied to industrial activities, construction sites of five acres or more, and urban runoff from larger cities (Phase I).

Phase II regulations later addressed additional urbanized areas, certain cities with a population over 10,000, and construction activities of one acre or more. In Tennessee, TDEC implements the Phase I and Phase II programs through authorization from EPA.

Based on recent census and water quality data, no new municipalities were required to obtain coverage under the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit program and develop and implement programs for control of stormwater runoff quality in 2015. The total number of regulated stormwater collection systems operators remains at 96. The success of these programs will determine to a large extent the degree to which clean water goals are achieved in urban municipal areas.

MS4s have an opportunity to apply for Qualifying Local Program (QLP) status, under which they participate with TDEC in standardized interagency enforcement protocols and the QLP status is recognized as an alternative measurement of MS4 effectiveness. Obtaining QLP status is optional, but all MS4s are encouraged to consider participation. Open enrollment for new Qualified Local Program (QLP) candidates began July 1, 2013. TDEC received one application to participate in the program in 2016. From the City of Kingsport and expects to receive several more in the future.

The most significant benefits of a QLP include:

- A more streamlined and efficient process for managing construction stormwater by eliminating permit and review duplication at the local and state levels
- Eliminating additional effort at the state level for construction site operators by providing only one set of requirements to follow; and
- A more effective construction stormwater program resulting in greater water quality protection.

Current QLPs are Bristol, Cookeville, Knox County, Knoxville, and Washington County.

More information on the QLP is on the TDEC website at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/tennessee-qualifying-local-program">http://tn.gov/environment/article/tennessee-qualifying-local-program</a>

**Mining.** Mining activity from coal and non-coal mine sites discharge treated wastewater and stormwater runoff. Activities at mine sites may also involve disturbance of water features such as streams and wetlands in conjunction with an ARAP and 401 Certification from the Division's Mining Section. Controlling these sources is critical to protecting waters and watersheds in our state.

Coal mining has a long history of economic importance to the Cumberland Plateau and East Tennessee communities, and a legacy of environmental impact as well. Siltation/sedimentation, acid mine drainage (AMD), and metals from improper mining practices and controls can impact streams. While wastewater discharges from coal mines are regulated under the NPDES program in Tennessee, surface mining permits for coal mining in Tennessee are issued by the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement (OSMRE) under federal mining laws. This includes the reclamation of the mine site. All such permits are consistent with the stream buffer zone requirement that the General Assembly enacted in 2009 known as the Responsible Miners' Act of Tennessee. That law prohibits mining or disposal of waste or overburden material into a stream or within 100 feet on either side of one.

Operators who engage in mineral mining and surface disturbances, as per the 1972 Tennessee Surface Mining Law, are required to obtain a state surface mining permit, from the Tennessee Division of Water Resources Mining Section, an NPDES permit must accompany the surface mining permit. In all counties, mining of the following minerals requires a surface mining permit: clay, stone, phosphate rock, metallic ore and any other solid material or substance of commercial value found in natural deposits on or in the earth. More information about TDEC's mining program is found at:

http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-mining-information-permits

On October 1, 2010, the State of Tennessee filed a Lands Unsuitable for Mining (LUM) petition with the federal government requesting ridgelines on land managed for public use on the Northern Cumberland Plateau be deemed unsuitable for surface coal mining. The petition area reflects a ridgetop corridor encompassing 67,326 acres notable for its old growth forest as well as a diverse array of habitats and wildlife, some of which are considered rare or threatened. These lands are managed by the state for hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor recreational activities. The petition asks the federal government to help prevent surface mining on these ridgelines to protect their important cultural, recreational, and scientific resources for future generations. Preventing surface mining on these ridgelines would also provide essential protection for vital headwater streams that supply key river systems, including Exceptional Tennessee Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters. Upon receiving a complete petition, the federal Office of Surface Mining must prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This process provides an opportunity for public input prior to a decision being made about whether to designate the petition area as LUM. The petition does not affect underground mining or permits for surface mining that have already been issued, nor does it cover any areas in which historical mining has resulted in water pollution from acid mine drainage where re-mining could help improve environmental impacts. On November 23, 2010, OSMRE informed Tennessee that the petition was deemed complete.

No new mining permits were to be issued within the proposed petition area while the petition was under review. Eight environmental groups, three industry groups, and Campbell County intervened on behalf of their constituents. OSMRE has cooperated with EPA, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service to complete the combined Petition Evaluation Document/Environmental Impact Statement (PED/EIS).

Studies on socioeconomics, recreation, aquatic resources, soundscape, and viewshed aesthetics required to evaluate the petition are complete. The National Park Service's Denver Science Center has signed an interagency agreement with OSRME to facilitate OSRME's management of the review process. In July 2014, OSRME secured contractor services to prepare and publish the review document.

On December 11, 2015, OSMRE and the Department of the Interior (DOI), upon finding merit to the state's petition, announced a draft proposal and draft EIS along with a 45-day public comment period, and released six action alternatives. The preferred alternative chosen at that time was Alternative 3. Under that alternative, OSM would designate as unsuitable for surface coal mining all public lands in the State's petition. This area included 505 miles of ridgelines with a 1200 foot corridor (600 feet on either side of each ridgeline) for a total of 67,326 acres. The designation would not have prohibited underground mining and auger mining that was based outside the petition area as long as it caused no surface disturbances within the petition area. Re-mining would also have been allowed pursuant to 30 CFR 785.25 to engage in surface coal mining to reclaim previously mined areas, as well as the development and use of access and haul roads to facilitate re-mining activities. Under this alternative, there was the potential to eliminate 183.7 of the 201.6 miles of high wall identified by re-mining.

The 45-day public comment period on the proposal and EIS began on December 11, 2015 and ended on January 25, 2016. To view the PED/EIS and other supporting documents, visit: <a href="http://www.osmre.gov/programs/rcm/TNLUM.shtm?platform=hootsuite">http://www.osmre.gov/programs/rcm/TNLUM.shtm?platform=hootsuite</a>

OSMRE held four public hearings in January 2016. The dates and locations were: Monday, January 11, 2016
Wartburg Central High School
1119 Knoxville Highway
Wartburg, TN 37887

Tuesday, January 12, 2016 Roane State Community College/O'Brien Theater 410 W.H. Swain Blvd Huntsville, TN 37756

Wednesday, January 13, 2016 Clinton Community Center 101 Hicks Street Clinton, TN 37716 Thursday, January 14, 2016
Campbell County High School
JROTC Room
150 Cougar Lane
Jacksboro, TN 37757

Upon receiving public comments and subsequent evaluation by OSM, Alternative 4 is now the chosen alternative. This alternative, the Expanded Corridor with Potential Re-mining and Road Access Alternative, designates 569 miles of ridgeline (1200 foot corridor) and includes 76,133 acres for protection. It includes the ridgelines proposed in the state's petition plus additional ridgelines identified by OSM. With this new alternative, 219.5 miles of high wall are now subject to re-mining. This is an actual increase in the potential remining areas when compared to Alternative 3 with the added benefit of increased acreage and ridgelines for any new surface disturbance.

More information about the Lands Unsuitable for Mining petition is available at <a href="http://www.osmre.gov/programs/rcm/TNLUM.shtm">http://www.osmre.gov/programs/rcm/TNLUM.shtm</a>

## **4.1.B Restoration Programs and Tools**

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).** Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act establishes the TMDL program which: 1) quantifies the amount of a pollutant in a stream, 2) identifies the sources of the pollutant, and 3) recommends regulatory or other actions that may need to be taken in order for the stream to cease being polluted. Some of the actions that might be taken are:

 Reallocation of limits on the sources of pollutants documented as impacting streams. It might be necessary to lower the amount of pollutants being discharged under NPDES permits or to require the installation of other control measures, if necessary, to ensure that water quality standards will be met. • For sources the division does not have regulatory authority over, such as ordinary agricultural or forestry activities, provide information and technical assistance to other state and federal agencies that work directly with these groups to install appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs).

More information on Tennessee's TMDLs program is available on the TDEC web site: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessees-total-maximum-daily-load-tmdl-program">http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessees-total-maximum-daily-load-tmdl-program</a>

**Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program.** Abandoned coal mines pose serious threats to public health, safety and welfare as well as degrade the environment. The programs of the TDEC Land Reclamation Section accomplish three important things: 1) They remove dangerous health and safety hazards that threaten the citizens of Tennessee, 2) They improve the aquatic environment, and 3) They restore resources to make them available for economic development, recreation, and other uses. Problems typically addressed by the land reclamation program include open or improperly filled mine shafts, dilapidated mine buildings and equipment, toxic mine refuse and drainage, landslides, mine fires, highwalls and subsidence. Tennessee Code Annotated 59-8-324 authorizes the program. Although current mining operations often reclaim some scars from old mining operations, this represents a small portion of the abandoned mine land and it rarely addresses the more serious threats to human health and safety. More information is on the TDEC web site at:

http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-mining-information-permits

<u>State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program.</u> Failing or insufficient water and wastewater treatment systems and wastewater treatment systems threaten the safety of Tennessee's watersheds and water supplies. A useful tool to address these problems is the Clean Water SRF (CWSRF) Loan program, which TDEC uses to provide low interest loans for water quality improvement projects.

An amendment to the federal Clean Water Act in 1987 created the CWSRF loan program in order to provide low-interest loans to cities, counties, and utility districts for the planning, design, and construction of sanitary wastewater facilities. The U.S. EPA awards annual capitalization grants to fund the program, and the State of Tennessee provides a twenty-percent funding match. The SRF Loan Program has awarded CWSRF loans totaling over \$1.7 billion since the creation of Tennessee's CWSRF Program. Loan repayments are returned to the program and used to fund future CWSRF loans. Tennessee's draft Clean Water SRF Intended Use Plan is available at:

#### http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-srf-priority-ranking

The SRF Loan Program also administers Tennessee's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Loan Program. An amendment to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act in 1996 created the DWSRF Program in order to provide low-interest loans to cities, counties, and other utilities for the planning, design, and construction of public drinking water facilities. The U.S. EPA awards annual capitalization grants to fund the program, and the state of Tennessee provides a twenty-percent funding match. The SRF Loan Program has awarded DWSRF loans totaling over \$288 million since the creation of Tennessee's DWSRF Program. Loan repayments are returned to the program and used to fund future DWSRF loans. Tennessee's Drinking Water SRF Intended Use Plan is available at:

#### http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-srf-priority-ranking

## **4.2 Nonpoint Sources of Pollution**

Nonpoint sources are diffuse pollution sources (i.e., without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet). The pollutants are generally carried off the land by stormwater. The Division of Water Resources works with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA), UT-Extension, and the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to encourage farmers to install Best Management Practices (BMPs). The installation of these BMPs is voluntary and there are often cost-share opportunities for farmers.

Two grant programs make up TDA's Land and Water Stewardship Section: the Nonpoint Source Program (TDA-NPS) and the Agricultural Resources Conservation Fund (TDA-ARCF). Both fund proposals from agencies, non-profit organizations (watershed groups), and universities that will reduce water pollution.

The TDA-NPS program administers the Section 319(h) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The program is non-regulatory, promoting voluntary, incentive-based solutions. It funds three types of projects:

- 1. BMP Implementation Projects. These projects improve an impaired waterbody, or prevent waters from becoming impaired.
- 2. Monitoring Projects. Up to 20% of the available grant funds can assist water quality monitoring efforts in Tennessee streams, both in the state's watershed monitoring program, and also in performing before-and-after monitoring following BMP installation, so that water quality improvements can be verified. TDEC Division of Water Resources receives some funds from TDA to conduct water quality monitoring.
- 3. Educational Projects. These projects raise public awareness of practical steps that can be taken to eliminate nonpoint sources of pollution.

The TDA-ARCF provides cost-share assistance to Tennessee landowners to install BMPs that eliminate agricultural nonpoint source pollution. This assistance is provided through Soil Conservation Districts, Resource Conservation and Development Districts, Watershed Districts, universities, and other groups. In addition, a part of the TDA-ARCF is used to fund educational projects statewide, with a focus on landowners, producers, and managers of farms and forests.

More information is available at <a href="http://www.tn.gov/agriculture/topic/water">http://www.tn.gov/agriculture/topic/water</a>

NRCS provides technical advice and money to landowners willing to install BMPs in accordance with programs described in the federal Farm Bill. Local District Conservationists (approximately one per county) work with landowners to identify voluntary projects that qualify for funding.

NRCS employees provide technical assistance based on sound science and suited to a landowner's specific needs. The agency provides financial assistance for many voluntary

conservation activities. The Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program provides voluntary conservation technical assistance to land-users, communities, units of state and local government, and other federal agencies in planning and implementing conservation systems. More information about NRCS conservation programs is available at <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/</a>

#### **5.0 DRINKING WATER**

Safeguarding human health by ensuring safe drinking water for the people of Tennessee is a primary mission of TDEC. The Division of Water Resources is responsible for administering the provisions of the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act as well as the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (T.C.A. 69-3-101). The Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil, and Gas administers both the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act and the Water Quality Control Act.

## **5.1 Drinking Water Supply**

TDEC's Division of Water Resources has responsibility for regulating public water systems and ensuring that Tennessee's citizens have safe drinking water. As a part of this responsibility, the division has developed a Source Water Protection Program for public water systems. A water system works with TDEC personnel as well as other states in (those cases where the source water protection area crosses state lines), federal, and local agencies and non-governmental organizations to promote success of the source water protection program.

An important step toward prevention of contamination of public water supplies is the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986. At that time, each state was required to develop a wellhead protection program to protect the water source of public water systems relying on ground water (wells or springs). The new source water assessment provisions in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 Amendments expanded the scope of protection beyond ground water systems to include protection of the waters supplying surface water systems.

Water sources for Tennessee's public drinking water supplies vary considerably across the state. The predominant source of water for West Tennessee is ground water, whereas in Middle Tennessee it is surface water. East Tennessee relies on both ground water and surface water, with the ground water sources frequently being springs. Appendix A contains a listing of water systems and their water sources.

Approximately 2/3 of the community public water systems using ground water in Middle and East Tennessee have had at least one source determined to be under the direct influence of surface water. This means that these sources of groundwater are located close enough to a source of surface water to receive direct surface water recharge and are thus considered at risk from surface water contaminants and pathogens.

Each year, all public water suppliers are required to review their well head or source water protection area for any changes that may have occurred. These are reported to the state in three-year intervals for community systems and every year for non-community systems.

#### **5.2 Threats to Water Sources**

As the sources for our drinking water vary across the state, so do the types of threats to which those water sources may be subject. The State–EPA Nutrient Innovations Task Group released a document in August 2009 entitled "An Urgent Call to Action" which is available at: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/nitgreport.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/nitgreport.pdf</a>

Water systems threatened by nutrients, pathogens, and Total Organic Carbon (TOC) are illustrated in Appendix B.

Typical ground water threats are chemical contaminants such as petroleum products and derivatives. These would include gasoline constituents and chlorinated solvents. For ground water impacted by surface water, surface water contaminants play a role as well. Typical surface water concerns include siltation/sedimentation, pathogens, and nutrients.

## **5.2.A Drought Impact**

In recent years, Tennessee had a number of water systems influenced by drought which caused some systems to institute water restrictions. Many of these water systems were impacted—not by their diminishing water—but by hydraulic or treatment capacity issues due, in large part, to the amount of irrigation of lawns, gardens, and car washing. In some cases, assimilative capacity is the major determining factor in setting minimum flow/discharge rates for streams. This, in turn, has an effect on the amount of water that can be drawn by water treatment plants. By September of 2016 drought conditions once again began to enter the Tennessee Valley. Tennessee is currently monitoring several systems that are experiencing drought. The Division developed a web page to provide information to the citizens of Tennessee regarding drought and impacts that the drought is having Tennessee's water supplies. The web site on http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-drought-planning

## **5.2.B Emerging Problems**

Across the U.S., emerging problems are:

- Cryptosporidium
- Disinfection byproducts
- Human and veterinary pharmaceuticals
- Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)
- Harmful Algal Blooms

Tennessee's drinking water providers have concluded the first round of source water sampling under the Long Term Surface Water Treatment Rule—Part 2. The second round is currently underway. This sampling is for Cryptosporidium to determine if additional treatment is necessary. As of December 1, 2009, community systems relying on ground water are required to maintain disinfection at a level for 4-log-removal of viruses (99.99%) and continuously monitor effective chlorine residual as a part of the new Ground Water Rule. Very small community and non-community systems (churches, schools, restaurants, and industries) using ground water are required to complete source water monitoring when bacteria have been detected within the system.

Disinfection byproducts are tested under the Disinfection Byproducts Rule which relates to the age of the treated water and chlorine's reaction with naturally occurring organics. As of January 1, 2010, wholesale water systems are required to work with purchasing water systems where the purchasing system has violations from disinfection byproducts (trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) when the water the purchasing system is receiving is already at or more than 60% of the drinking water standard (Disinfection byproducts are the result of chlorine's reaction with organic molecules in the source water). The removal of organic carbon in the water treatment process is critical to maintaining the drinking water standards for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Watershed protection is crucial in preventing the compromise of supplying streams by excessive organic loadings. There continues to be a small number of systems that have had disinfection byproduct concentrations slightly above the standards.

Over the past decade, water quality surveys have indicated that numerous areas of the United States, including Tennessee, have pharmaceuticals and steroid hormones in their waterways. Additional studies have linked the exposure of fish and amphibians to natural and synthetic steroids to reproductive and endocrine disruption (estrogens and/or androgens). Within the State of Tennessee, little is currently known about the potential for pharmaceutical compounds and/or endocrine disrupting compounds to contaminate drinking water supplies. Therefore, TDEC began a project to sample raw (untreated) water from all community water system's source water. In this project we surveyed waters in Tennessee (surface water and ground water) for the presence of both pharmaceutical compounds and endocrine disrupting compounds. This project was funded from an EPA grant through 2011.

While this is a national concern, no water systems in Tennessee were identified with pharmaceuticals above any published health-based standards or other guidance-based levels. In addition, no drinking water supplies in Tennessee are currently known to be compromised by high levels of cryptosporidium, disinfection byproducts, or pharmaceuticals in Tennessee.

Tennessee's EPA approved Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) monitoring waiver program required that community and non-transient non-community water systems sample for a reduced number of SOCs during the growing season in 2014, 2015 or 2016 (current monitoring period). Systems were sent letters in April of 2014 notifying them which SOCs were to be sampled based on United State Geological Survey pesticide surveys relative to the counties that the systems' source water protection areas fell within and type of water source (surface water, ground water under the influence of surface water or true ground water sources). A substantial number of systems chose to do their sampling in 2014 and 2015.

#### 5.3 Other Issues

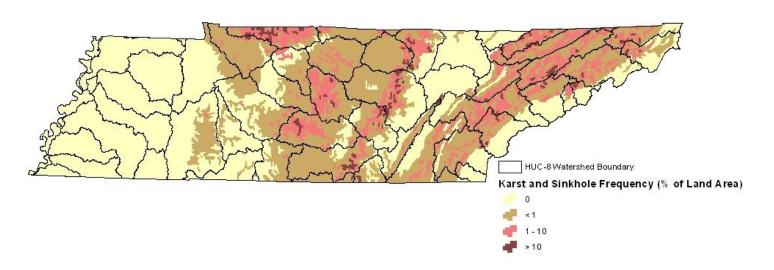
#### 5.3.A Karst

Tennessee has an abundance of karst (Figure 4) which is highly susceptible to contamination. Karst is characterized by rock formations with sinkholes, springs, disappearing streams and caves; as well as by rapid, highly directional ground water flow in discrete channels or conduits. Karst systems may be easily contaminated since the waters can travel long distances through conduits with no chance for natural filtering processes of soil or bacterial action to diminish the contamination. Transport times across entire karst flow systems may be as short as hours or weeks; orders of magnitude faster than that in sand aquifers.

Ground water was once thought to be safe from contamination, but there is an increasing awareness that ground water needs to be monitored and protected as a valuable resource. Ground water can be quite vulnerable to contamination, particularly in limestone areas or in unconfined sand aquifers (water bearing zones). This vulnerability is particularly true for contamination from the highly mobile and widely used volatile organics (chlorinated solvents and gasoline components) and pathogenic microorganisms (bacteria and protozoa).

Water in karst areas is not distinctly surface water or ground water. In unconfined or poorly confined conditions, karst aquifers have very high flow and contaminant transport rates under rapid recharge conditions such as storm events. This is a particular concern for public water systems using wells or springs in karst areas where pathogenic organisms that would not be present in true ground water can survive in ground water under the influence of surface water. TDEC concluded an EPA-funded study of karst terrain in five subwatersheds in the Red River Watershed (in Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart Counties) in 2011.

## KARST AREAS OF TENNESSEE



**Figure 4 Karst Areas of Tennessee** 

## **5.3.B Mercury in Bridges**

As part of an ongoing investigation, TDEC has identified 97 locations scattered throughout Wayne, Hickman, and Lewis counties where "bridge" panels containing elemental mercury are present. The "bridges" consist of former mercury cell parts from a former chlor-alkali plant that were installed as small bridges on public roads and private driveways. The mercury is found on the underside of the bridges in grout-like material similar to concrete. The identified locations include 83 bridges, 13 locations with loose panels (not used as bridges), and 1 location where a panel is part of a roadway retaining wall.

Bridges suspected of containing mercury have been stabilized to prevent further release of mercury, and there is an ongoing action to remove and replace these bridges in a manner that allows transportation access to county residents. As of November 2016, 64 bridges have been removed and replaced. Samples of surface water, wetlands, and fish tissue do not indicate the need for stream postings or fish consumption advisories; however, the evaluation of area streams and fish will continue as the remaining bridges are removed.

## **5.3.C Regional Water Supply Planning**

TDEC partnered with the federal and state agencies, nongovernmental organizations and other regional planning experts to form a Water Resources Technical Advisory Committee (WRTAC) and to initiate a water resources planning pilot in two areas significantly impacted by the drought of 2007.

WRTAC was authorized by the Tennessee Water Resources Information Act in 2008. One of the first tasks that the committee completed was the development of a framework for regional water supply planning. The committee then developed a rationale for establishing a ranking system for regional water supply plans as it relates to the state Revolving Fund (SRF) funding. This will allow regional plans to receive a higher ranking in the funding formula and also allows a quicker review of regional plans with respect to TDEC reviews.

To fulfill a portion of the commissioner's charge to the WRTAC, the committee has produced a "Statewide System of Basic Hydrologic and Water System Information," and produced the "Regional Water Supply Plans Approval Process for Tennessee". The WRTAC reports can all be found on the TDEC web site at:

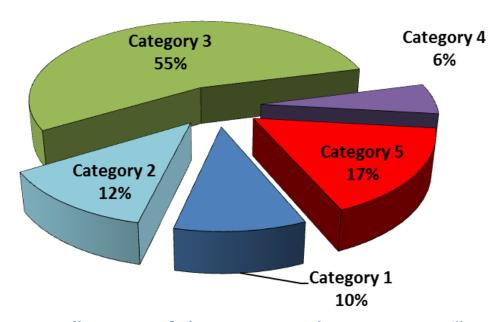
http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-resources-regional-planning

## **6.0 WATER QUALITY**

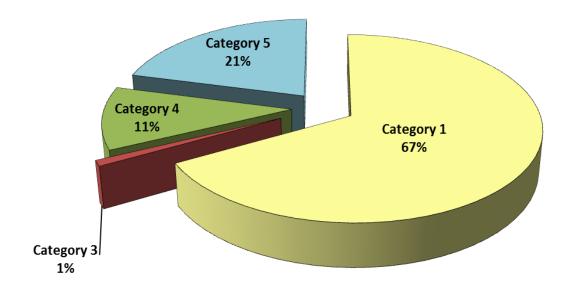
#### **6.1 Surface Waters**

The Division of Water Resources monitors surface waters and compares results with the criteria set out in Tennessee's Water Quality Standards (Rule Chapter 400-40-03). A number of specific surveys are conducted, including studies of in-stream biological communities, chemical studies, probabilistic studies, and documentation of contaminant levels in sediment and fish flesh. The fish and bacteriological data generated by the division are used by TDEC to issue advisories to the public when levels of contaminants exceed those considered to be protective of public health.

Tennessee produces a document every two years called The Status of Water Quality in Tennessee. Also called the 305(b) Report (for the Section of the Clean Water Act requiring it), the report summarizes the status of water quality and the leading causes of impairment in each of Tennessee's watersheds.



**Figure 5 Water Quality Status of Rivers & Streams in Tennessee:** *as illustrated in the 2014 305(b) Report.* 



**Figure 6 Water Quality Status of Lakes & Reservoirs in Tennessee:** *as illustrated in the 2014 305(b) Report.* 

# **Integrated Report Categories:**

- **Category 1:** waters are fully supporting of all designated uses. These streams, rivers, and reservoirs have been monitored and meet the most stringent water quality criteria for all designated uses for which they are classified. The biological integrity of Category 1 waters is favorably comparable with reference streams in the same subecoregion and pathogen concentrations are at acceptable levels.
- **Category 2:** waters are fully supporting of some designated uses, but have not been assessed for all uses. In many cases, these waterbodies have been monitored and are fully supporting of fish and aquatic life but have not been assessed for recreational use.
- **Category 3:** waters are not assessed due to insufficient or outdated data. However, streams previously identified as impaired are not moved to this category simply because data are old.
- **Category 4:** waters are impaired, but a TMDL has been completed or is not required. Category 4 has been further subdivided into three subcategories.

**Category 4a:** impaired waters that have already had all necessary TMDLs approved by EPA.

**Category 4b:** impaired waters do not require TMDL development since "other pollution control requirements required by local, state or federal authority are expected to address all water-quality pollutants." An example of a 4b stream might be where a discharge point will be moved in the near future to another waterbody with more assimilative capacity.

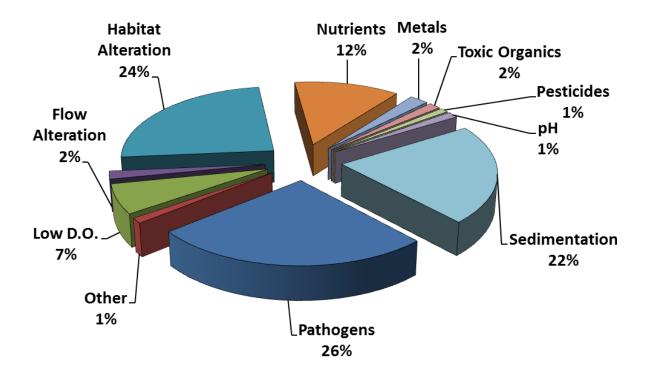
**Category 4c:** impaired waters in which the impacts are not caused by a pollutant (e.g., flow alterations).

**Category 5:** waters have been monitored and found not to meet one or more water quality standards. These waters have been identified as not supporting their designated uses. Category 5 waterbodies are moderately to highly impaired by pollution and need to have TMDLs developed. These waters are included in the 303(d) List of impaired waters in Tennessee.

The current 305(b) Report is available at:

http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-quality-reports-publications

The 2014 305(b) Report indicates that pathogens, habitat alterations, siltation, and nutrients are the leading causes of impairment in Tennessee streams.



**Figure 7 Relative Impacts of Pollution on Impaired Rivers & Streams in Tennessee:** *as illustrated in the 2014 305(b) Report.* 

The 2014 305(b) report identifies organics, metals, and low dissolved oxygen as the leading causes of impairments in Tennessee lakes

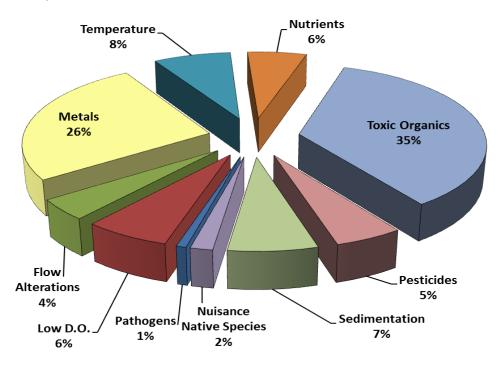


Figure 8 Relative Impacts of Pollution on Impaired Lakes & Reservoirs in Tennessee: as illustrated in the 2014 305(b) Report.

The Division of Water Resources also prepares a 303(d) List every two years, which is a list of streams, rivers, reservoirs, and lakes that do not meet water quality standards even after technology-based effluent limitations are in place. The draft 2016 303(d) List is available at:

# http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-quality-reports-publications

Additional information about surface water monitoring in Tennessee watersheds is found in the Watershed Water Quality Management Plans. These plans are available for viewing at http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-ws-basin-watersheds-by-basin after first selecting the basin and watershed of interest.

### **6.2 Ground Water**

The Division of Water Resources' ground water program is responsible for ground water protection strategy development, wellhead protection, and underground injection of waste. The division also conducts an enforcement program which requires water suppliers to meet requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to water quality and information reporting. More information, including water withdrawal of ground water, is at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-withdrawal-registration-program">http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-water-withdrawal-registration-program</a>

The Division of Water Resources' ground water program produces a report that describes the status of ground water quality. The most recent report is posted at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-dw-drinking-water">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/wr-wq-dw-drinking-water</a>

#### **6.3 Source Water Assessment**

Section 1453 of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments required that all states establish Source Water Assessment Programs (SWAP), and submit a plan to EPA by February 6, 1999 detailing how they would:

- Delineate source water protection areas
- Inventory significant contaminants in these areas
- Determine the susceptibility of each public water supply to contamination

Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Plan was approved in November of 1999. By April of 2003, the source water assessments of the community ground water systems and the source water assessments for the community and non-community surface water systems were completed. Shortly thereafter, they were sent to the public water systems and made available on the TDEC website (<a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment">http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment</a>). The source water assessments for the non-community ground water systems have also been completed.

The assessments are intended to enhance the protection of drinking water supplies within existing programs at the federal, state and local levels. Tennessee's SWAP efforts are being used to improve the existing source water protection efforts within Tennessee's Wellhead Protection Program and Watershed Management Program.

Source water protection areas for public water systems using surface water have been based on the portion of the watershed area upstream of the water intake using time of travel (the time it takes for water to travel a given distance) and a 1000-foot corridor on either side of the stream.

All water systems in Tennessee are to update these assessments on a regular basis as required by rule. In 2014 Tennessee updated the reporting requirements in TCA 0400-45-01-.35, requiring assessments to be completed every year with a report to the state every three years. The complete Tennessee Source Water Assessment Report and appendices are found at:

# http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-wq-source-water-assessment

Maps illustrating delineated source water protection areas in Tennessee watersheds are found in Appendix C. TDEC continues to delineate all source water protection areas in the state.

### 7.0 CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Through public hearings, meetings, and other types of public information sessions, the public provides input on proposed actions that affect watersheds and potable water quality. There are several opportunities for citizens to be involved:

 Watershed Events. Participate in a watershed event hosted by the division or visit a division booth at various events across the state. Information about events are posted on the TDEC calendar, watershed events page and on Face Book

- Comment on proposed Water Quality Standards. Water Quality Standards are updated every three years, following a series of public hearings across the state. Public comments are considered before a final recommendation is made to the Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas for approval. TDEC held a listening session for this on December 15, 2016.
- Comment throughout the year on draft permits during public comment period. Draft permits are placed on public notice and posted at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/ppo-water">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/ppo-water</a>
- Comment on proposed 303(d) List (list of impaired waters). Meetings are held across the state at convenient locations in order to seek public comment on the draft 303(d) List. Following the meetings, the Division of Water Resources submits the 303(d) List to EPA for approval. This list is compiled every two years. The most recent public meetings were held in 2016.
- Comment on proposed TMDLs that are placed on public notice and posted at: <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/topic/ppo-water">http://tn.gov/environment/topic/ppo-water</a>.
- Address the Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas. The Board has traditionally assigned April and October as the months for the public to make comments (oral or written) on any water quality issue. Board meeting schedules and agendas are posted at <a href="http://tn.gov/environment/article/board-tennessee-board-of-water-quality-oil-and-gas">http://tn.gov/environment/article/board-tennessee-board-of-water-quality-oil-and-gas</a>.

The Division of Water Resources has a web site that can be accessed through the TDEC home page (<a href="http://tn.gov/environment/section/wr-water-resources">http://tn.gov/environment/section/wr-water-resources</a>), which allows the public to navigate through a list of public participation opportunities.

Comments on any issue are welcome at any time and may be made by sending e-mail to ask.tdec@tn.gov.

### 8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2006 amendment to the Water Quality Control Act requires that recommendations be presented to the Governor and the General Assembly annually. TDEC's recommendations are:

- Public water suppliers are continuing to collect data and report them by submitting paper copies to TDEC. Help should be provided to these water providers so they can report their raw water data electronically which will result in timely analyses of public water supply data, reduce the cost of data transmission, and ease the burden of data storage. Furthermore, TDEC would benefit from having additional technical assistance with building the system to streamline data submittal to EPA.
- Tennessee's infrastructure, including municipal water/wastewater distribution, collection, transport and treatment systems, are critically important to the protection of public health and the environment. Across the state there are numerous aging systems in need of major repair. The costs for this work can be very difficult for these system to bear on their own. Federal support for water and wastewater infrastructure in Tennessee has contributed significantly over the years to water quality improvement, but needs still exceed available funds. The State Revolving Loan Programs are an option for funding water or wastewater infrastructure needs. Tennessee should continue to support the State Revolving Loan Program, as well as take advantage of any new federal programs that become available.
- Continue close communication with Tennessee's congressional delegation on matters involving water resource management, clean water programs, and funding.
- Drought management is essential in Tennessee. For example, the South Cumberland Plateau reached a critical stage this past year, with many utilities having to initiate emergency efforts. The legislature should work with TDEC to fund the implementation plans for regional water supply guidelines and process documents, as well as the "Statewide Analysis of Hydrologic and Water System Information Proposal" created by the governor's Water Resources Technical Advisory Committee.
- Excess nutrient loads in Tennessee waters are becoming a larger threat for human and environmental health. Nutrients come from numerous sources, so multiple stakeholders will need to work together to solve the problem. The legislature should encourage the Department of Agriculture, public universities in the state, and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency to work with TDEC to develop and implement strategies for reducing nutrient loads into impaired streams.

# **APPENDIX A - WATER SYSTEMS & THEIR SOURCES**

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Barren River (05110002)	Macon	Lafayette Water System	Barren River	18,045
Barren River (05110002)	Macon	Lafayette Water System	Springs	
Barren River (05110002)	Sumner	Portland Water System	Drakes Creek	20,482
Barren River (05110002)	Sumner	Portland Water System	City Lake	
Barren River (05110002)	Macon	Red Boiling Springs Water System	Springs	5,465
Buffalo River (06040004)	Perry	Linden Water Dept	Buffalo River	6,610
Buffalo River (06040004)	Perry	Lobelville Water Dept	Buffalo River	3,090
Buffalo River (06040004)	Wayne	Waynesboro Water System	Green River	4,255
Buffalo River (06040004)	Lewis	Hohenwald Water System	Wells	9,739
Buffalo River (06040004)	Lawrence	Summertown Utility District	Wells	3,770
Caney Fork River (05130108)	White	Bon De Croft Utility District	Lake	3,765
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Putnam	Cookeville Water Dept	Mine Lick Creek	44,189
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Cumberland	Crossville Water Dept	Meadow Lake	31,898
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Cumberland	Cumberland Mountain Retreat	Wells	250
Caney Fork River (05130108)	De Kalb	Dowelltwn-Liberty Utility District	Well	1,250
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Smith	Smith Utility District	Caney Fork River	7,674

Table A- 1 Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Caney Fork River (05130108)	DeKalb	Smithville Water System	Center Hill Lake	6,419
Caney Fork River (05130108)	White	Sparta Water System	Calfkiller River	9,352
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Van Buren	Spencer Water System	Laurel Lake Caney Fork River	5,103
Caney Fork River (05130108)	Bledsoe	BCCX Water System	Bee Creek	50
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Cheatham	Ashland City Water Dept	Big Marrowbone	7,462
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Davidson	Harpeth Valley Utility District	Cumberland River	59,392
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Davidson	Madison Suburban Utility District	Cumberland River	70,391
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Davidson	Metro Water Services	Cumberland River	637,216
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Cheatham	Pleasant View Utility District	Sycamore Creek	16,374
Cheatham Lake (05130202)	Cheatham	River Road Utility District	Brush Creek	3,440
Clear Fork of the Cumberland River (05130101)	Campbell	Jellico Water Dept	Mine Impoundment	4,987
Collins River (05130107)	Grundy	Big Creek Utility District	Big Creek Lake	7,783
Collins River (05130107)	Warren	McMinnville Water Dept	Barren Fork River	17,312
Collins River (05130107)	Warren	Warren County Utility District	Collins River	24,003
Collins River (05130107)	Warren	West Warren-Viola Utility District	Hickory Creek	15,823
Conasauga River (03150101)	Bradley	Cleveland Utilities	Spring	81,348
Conasauga River (03150101)	Bradley	Ocoee Utility District	Spring	18,745
Cordell Hull Lake (05130106)	Jackson	Gainesboro Water System	Cumberland River	1,492
Cordell Hull Lake (05130106)	Overton	Livingston Water Department	Roaring River	14,386
Cordell Hull Lake (05130106)	Overton	Livingston Water Department	City Lake	

Table A-1a Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Cordell Hull Lake (05130106)	Clay	Northwest Clay County Utility	Cumberland River	3,984
Cordell Hull Lake (05130106)	Macon	Red Boiling Springs Water System	Springs	5,465
Emory River (06010208)	Cumberland	Crab Orchard Utility District	Otter Creek Impoundment	22,318
Emory River (06010208)	Cumberland	Crossville Water Department	Holiday Hills Lake	
Emory River (06010208)	Roane	Harriman Utility Board	Emory River	15,139
Emory River (06010208)	Roane	Kingston Water System	Spring	9,907
Emory River (06010208)	Morgan	Plateau Utility District	Crooked Fork Creek	12,477
Emory River (06010208)	Roane	Cumberland Utility District	Emory Fork	10,856
Guntersville Lake (06030001)	Marion	South Pittsburg Water System	Tennessee River	6,520
Guntersville Lake (06030001)	Grundy	Monteagle Public Utility Board	Laurel Lake	3,150
Guntersville Lake (06030001)	Franklin	Sewanee Utility District	Lake Jackson	5,493
Guntersville Lake (06030001)	Franklin	Sewanee Utility District	Lake Odonnell	
Guntersville Lake (06030001)	Grundy	Tracy City Water System	Big Fiery Gizzard	4,458
Harpeth River (05130204)	Williamson	Franklin Water Department	Harpeth River	63,966
Harpeth River (05130204)	Williamson	Nolensville-College Grove U.D.	Well	22,139
Harpeth River (05130204)	Cheatham	Second South Cheatham U.D.	Harpeth River	9,148
Harpeth River (05130204)	Dickson	Water Authority Of Dickson County	Turnbull Creek	53,843
Hatchie River (08010208)	Tipton	Munford Water Department	Wells	9,175
Hatchie River (08010208)	Tipton	First U D Of Tipton County	Wells	8,915

**Table A-1b Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served** 

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Hatchie River (08010208)	Tipton	Covington Water Department	Wells	11,580
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Grand Valley Lakes Owners Association	Well	818
Hatchie River (08010208)	Lauderdale	Henning Water Department	Well	1,236
Hatchie River (08010208)	Madison	Jackson Energy Authority	Mercer Wellfield	163
Hatchie River (08010208)	Lauderdale	Ripley Water System	Wells	9,536
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Rogers Springs	Well	135
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Bolivar Water System	Wells	5,497
Hatchie River (08010208)	Haywood	Brownsville Water Department	Wells	13,621
Hatchie River (08010208)	Haywood	Stanton Water System	Wells	685
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Toone Water System	Wells	654
Hatchie River (08010208)	Lauderdale	West TN State Penitentiary	Wells	3,200
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Whiteville Water Department	Wells	1,788
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Middleton Water Department	Wells	706
Hatchie River (08010208)	Hardeman	Woodrun Lakes Subdivision	Wells	176
Hatchie River (08010208)	Lauderdale	Lauderdale County Water System	Wells	10,946
Hiwassee River (06020002)	Monroe	Tellico Plains Water Department	Wells	5,700
Hiwassee River (06020002)	McMinn	Athens Utilities Board	Wells	19,740
Hiwassee River (06020002)	McMinn	Athens Utilities Board	Spring	
Hiwassee River (06020002)	Polk	Benton Water System	Well & Spring	2,502
Hiwassee River (06020002)	Bradley	Cleveland Utilities	Hiwassee River	81,348

Table A-1c Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Hiwassee River (06020002)	McMinn	Englewood Water Department	Middle Creek	3,613
Hiwassee River (06020002)	McMinn	Etowah Utilities	Hiwassee River	12,100
Hiwassee River (06020002)	Bradley	Hiwassee Utility Commission	Hiwassee River	98
Hiwassee River (06020002)	Bradley	Ocoee Utility District	Spring	18,754
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	First U D Of Hawkins Co,#1	Alexander Creek	18,954
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	First U D Of Hawkins Co,#1	Hord Creek	
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	First U D Of Hawkins Co,#2	Wells	
Holston River (06010104)	Grainger	Hopper's Bluff Subdivision	Wells	25
Holston River (06010104)	Jefferson	Jefferson City Water & Sewer	Mossy Creek	8,938
Holston River (06010104)	Jefferson	Jefferson City Water & Sewer	Mine	
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Lakeview Utility District	Wells	3,830
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Mid-Hawkins County Utility District	Wells	630
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Mooresburg Utility District	Spring	1,179
Holston River (06010104)	Hamblen	Morristown Water System	Springs	34,109
Holston River (06010104)	Hamblen	Morristown Water System	Holston River	
Holston River (06010104)	Knox	Northeast Knox Utility District	Holston River	22,887
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Persia Utility District	Wells	4,483
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Rogersville Water System	Wells	11,183
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Rogersville Water System	Big Creek	
Holston River (06010104)	Hawkins	Surgoinsville Utility District	Spring	2,372

Table A-1d Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Holston River (06010104)	Union	Luttrell-Blaine- Corryton Utility District	Springs	8835
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Montgomery	Clarksville Water Department	Cumberland River	195147
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Montgomery	Cunningham East Montgomery UD	Cumberland River	25
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Stewart	Dover Water Department	Cumberland River	4011
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Montgomery	Erin Water Treatment Plant	Cumberland River	7001
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Stewart	Hidden Hollow Water System	Wells	79
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Stewart	Loon Bay Property Owners Association	Wells	134
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Stewart	North Stewart Utility District	Wells	5400
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Stewart	North Stewart Utility District	Spring Lake	
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Dickson	Water Authority Of Dickson County	Cumberland River	
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Dickson	Vanleer Water System	Springs	2824
Lake Barkley (05130205)	Williamson	Nolensville-College Grove Utility District	Wells	22139
Little Hatchie River (08010207)	Mcnairy	Bethel Springs Water System	Wells	932
Little Hatchie River (08010207)	Mcnairy	Ramer Water Department	Wells	512
Little Hatchie River (08010207)	Mcnairy	Selmer Water System	Wells	18950
Little Hatchie River (08010207)	Hardeman	Middleton Water Department	Wells	706
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Blount	South Blount	Little TN River	41187
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Monroe	Hiwassee College	Spring	250
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Monroe	Laurel Mtn Lakes Water Association	Wells	254
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Monroe	Tellico Area Services System	Little TN River	11822
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Monroe	Tellico Plains Water Department	Wells	5700

Table A-1e Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Little Tennessee River (06010204)	Loudon	Loudon Utilities Board	Spring	12444
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Tipton	Mason Water Department	Wells	2773
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Shelby	Millington Water Department	Wells	8337
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Long Station	
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Morton Station	
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Arlington Wells	
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Shelby	NSA – Midsouth	Wells	6300
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Fayette	Oakland Water Department	Well	10728
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Tipton	Poplar Grove Utility District	Wells	17546
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Fayette	Somerville Water System	Wells	5263
Loosahatchie River (08010209)	Tipton	Munford Water Department	Wells	9175
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Anderson	Anderson County Water Authority	Clinch River	25404
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Anderson	Clinton Utility Board	Clinch River	18288
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Knox	Hallsdale Powell Utility District	Bullrun Creek	72822
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Knox	Hallsdale Powell Utility District	Beaver Creek	
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Knox	Hallsdale Powell Utility District	Spring	
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Anderson	Norris Water Commission	Spring	1985
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Anderson	Anderson County Utility Board	Clinch River	10446
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Anderson	Oak Ridge Dept Of Public Works	Clinch River	36842

**Table A-1f Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served** 

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Roane	Oliver Springs Water Board	Spring	5116
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Knox	West Knox Utility District	Melton Hill Lake	62812
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Knox	West Knox Utility District	Melton Hill Lake	
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Union	Maynardville Water Dept	Springs	7135
Lower Clinch River (06010207)	Union	Luttrell-Blaine- Corryton Utility District	Springs	8835
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Hickman	Centerville Water System	Big Swan Creek	9353
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Hickman	Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District	Piney River	9746
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Maury	Columbia Water Department	Duck River	59953
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Maury	Mount Pleasant Water System #1	Springs	7470
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Lewis	The Farm Water System	Wells	180
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Hickman	Turney Center	Duck River	1936
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Dickson	Water Authority Of Dickson County	W. Piney River	
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Humphreys	Waverly Water System	Duck River	8344
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Maury	Spring Hill	Duck River	37166
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Lewis	Hohenwald Water System	Wells	9739
Lower Duck River (06040003)	Lawrence	Summertown Utility District	Wells	3770
Lower Elk River (06030003)	Lawrence	Leoma Utility District	Wells And Spring	3290
Lower Elk River (06030003)	Giles	Pulaski Water System	Richland Creek	10685
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Chalet Village North	Wells	1458

Table A-1g Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Cove Mountain Mobile Home Park	Wells	93
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	East Sevier County Utility District	Wells	848
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Gatlinburg Water Department	Little Pigeon River	9731
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Well	3125
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Knox	Knox-Chapman Utility District	French Broad	32947
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Norton Creek Water System	Well	107
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Pigeon Forge	Douglas Lake	12936
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Pigeon Forge	Walden's Creek	
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Riverside Campground	Wells	59
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Sevier	Sevierville Water System	Little Pigeon River	30419
Lower French Broad River (06010107)	Jefferson	White Pine Water System	Wells	3688
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Rhea	Dayton Water Dept	Tennessee River	22698
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Eastside Utility District	Chickamauga Lake	50253
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Soddy-Daisy-Falling Water Utility District	Soddy Ck Embayment	10208
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Tenessee-American Water Company	Tennessee River	195491

Table A-1h Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Meigs	Decatur Water Department	Spring	5680
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Rhea	Graysville Water Department	Well	1878
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Rhea	Laurelbrook Sanitarium-School	Wells	150
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Savannah Valley Utility District	Wells & Spring	22454
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Soddy-Daisy-Falling Water Utility District	Wells	
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Union Fork- Bakewell Utility District	Wells	4767
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Marion	River Landing Development	Wells	52
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Marion	Suck Creek Utility District	Wells	610
Lower Tennessee River (06020001)	Hamilton	Hixson Utility District	Wells	58420
Mississippi River (08010100)	Lake	Ridgely Water System	Wells	1833
Mississippi River (08010100)	Lake	Tiptonville Water System	Wells	2369
Mississippi River (08010100)	Lauderdale	Lauderdale Co Water System	Wells	10946
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Jefferson	White Pine Water System	Wells	3688
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Greene	Greeneville Water & Light	Nolichucky River	26890
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Washington	Johnson City Water Department	Spring	105820
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Washington	Jonesborough Water Department	Nolichucky River	24036
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Greene	North Greene Utility District	Lick Creek	4923
Nolichucky River (06010108)	Unicoi	Erwin Utilities	Wells	7001
Nonconnah Creek (08010211)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Davis Station	

Table A-1i Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Nonconnah Creek (08010211)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Allen Station	
Nonconnah Creek (08010211)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Palmer Station	
Nonconnah Creek (08010211)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Litchtermann Station	
Nonconnah Creek (08010211)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Sheahan Station	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	Alamo Water Department	Wells	3316
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.3 Bonicord - Wells	8453
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.2 Salem - Wells	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.6 Gadsden - Wells	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.5b Hwy 412-Wells	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	Crockett Mills Utility District	Wells	793
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Dyer Water Department	Wells	2394
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Dyer	Dyersburg Sub Cons Utility District	Well	3752
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Dyer	Dyersburg Water Department	Wells	19986
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	Friendship Water Company	Well	923
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Gibson Co Municipal Water District #1	Grier's Chapel - Wells	2832
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Gibson County Municipal Water Dist #3	Wells	1449
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Gibson County Municipal Water Dist #4	Fruitland Well	3342
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Gibson Co Municipal Water District #5	Wells	1620
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Gibson Water Department	Well	464

Table A-1j Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Humbolt Utilities- Water Department	Wells	10243
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	Maury City Water Department	Wells	1099
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Milan Water Department	Wells	10298
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Dyer	Newbern Water Department	Wells	8568
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Dyer	Northwest Dyersburg Utility District	Well	4062
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Gibson	Trenton Water System	Wells	5295
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.4 Old Field – Wells	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.1 Gum Flat – Wells	
North Fork Forked Deer (08010204)	Madison	Jackson Energy Authority	Wellfields.	
Obey River (05130105)	Pickett	Byrdstown Water Department	Obey River	7785
Obey River (05130105)	Clay	Celina Water System	Obey River	4650
Obey River (05130105)	Putnam	Heritage Academy	Well	100
Obey River (05130105)	Putnam	Monterey Water Department	City Lake	4493
Obey River (05130105)	Putnam	Monterey Water Department	Meadow Creek Lake	
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	Elbridge Water Association	Wells	3106
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	Mason Hall Development Corp.	Wells	219
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	Obion Water Dept	Wells	1631
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Lake	Reelfoot Utility District	Well	651
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	South Fulton Water System	Wells	3975
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Dyer	Trimble Water System	Wells	806

Table A-1k Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	Troy Water System	Wells	2172
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Obion	Union City Water Dept	Wells	16000
Obion River, North Fork (08010202)	Henry	Puryear Water System	Well	833
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	Atwood Water System	Wells	1325
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Gibson	Bradford Water System	Wells	1285
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	Cedar Grove Utility District	Wells	1340
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Gibson	County Line Trailer Park	Wells	76
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Weakley	Dresden Water Department	Wells	3860
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Weakley	Gleason Water Department	Wells	1679
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Weakley	Greenfield Water Department	Wells	2445
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Henry	Henry Water System	Well	595
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	Huntingdon Water Department	Wells	6243
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Obion	Kenton Water Department	Wells	1424
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Weakley	Martin Water Department	Wells	11359
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	McKenzie Water Department	Wells	5836
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	McLemoresville Water Department	Wells	399
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Gibson	Rutherford Water System	Wells	1393
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Weakley	Sharon Water System	Wells	1329

Table A-1l Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Obion River, South Fork (08010203)	Carroll	Trezevant Water System	Wells	992
Ocoee River (06020003)	Polk	Cherokee Hills Utility District	Springs	288
Ocoee River (06020003)	Polk	Copper Basin Utility District	Campbell Cove Lake	3099
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Sumner	Gallatin Water Department	Cumberland River	43513
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Wilson	West Wilson Utility District	Old Hickory Lake	63499
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Sumner	White House Utility District	Old Hickory Lake	91761
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Smith	Carthage Water System	Cumberland River	2965
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Trousdale	Hartsville Water Department	Cumberland River	9036
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Sumner	Hendersonville Utility District	Cumberland River	52531
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Wilson	Lebanon Water System	Cumberland River	34134
Old Hickory Lake (05130201)	Wilson	Watertown Water System	Wells	1889
Pickwick Lake (06030005)	Hardin	First U.D. Of Hardin County	Tennessee River	6647
Pickwick Lake (06030005)	Lawrence	Lawrenceburg Water System	Spring	19257
Pickwick Lake (06030005)	Lawrence	Lawrenceburg Water System	Shoal Creek	
Pickwick Lake (06030005)	Lawrence	Loretto Water Department	Springs	3845
Powell River (06010206)	Claiborne	Arthur-Shawanee Utility District	Powell River	9869
Powell River (06010206)	Campbell	Deerfield Resort Water System #1	Wells	1083
Powell River (06010206)	Claiborne	Lincoln Memorial University	Spring	2200
Red River (05130206)	Robertson	Adams-Cedar Hill Water System	Red River	5422

Table A-1m Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Red River (05130206)	Montgomery	Fort Campbell Water System	Spring	40192
Red River (05130206)	Montgomery	Fort Campbell Water System	Red River	
Red River (05130206)	Robertson	Springfield Water System	Red River	38472
Sequatchie River (06020004)	Marion	Suck Creek Utility District	Wells	610
Sequatchie River (06020004)	Sequatchie	Dunlap Water System	Sequatchie River	7040
Sequatchie River (06020004)	Marion	Jasper Water Department	Spring	9345
Sequatchie River (06020004)	Marion	Jasper Water Department	Sequatchie River	
Sequatchie River (06020004)	Bledsoe	Pikeville Water System	Wells	4439
South Fork Cumberland (05130104)	Scott	Huntsville Utility District	Flat Creek	12877
South Fork Cumberland (05130104)	Scott	Huntsville Utility District	New River	
South Fork Cumberland (05130104)	Fentress	Jamestown Water Department	North White Oak Ck	3494
South Fork Cumberland (05130104)	Scott	Oneida W&S	City Park Lake	11233
South Fork Cumberland (05130104)	Scott	Oneida W&S	Howard Baker Lake	
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.1 Gum Flat – Wells	
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Madison	Jackson Energy Authority	Wellfields	
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Crockett	Bells Public Utility District	Wells	2456
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Crockett	County Wide Utility District	No.5a Egg Hill – Wells	
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Lauderdale	Gates Water Department	Well	892

Table A-1n Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Lauderdale	Halls Water System	Wells	5530
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Chester	Henderson Water Department	Wells	8722
South Fork Forked Deer (08010205)	Madison	Whispering Pines Trailer Court	Wells	126
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Bloomingdale Utility District	Reedy Creek	13215
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Bluff City Water Department	Underwood Spring	2496
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Bristol Dept. Utilities	S. Fork Holston R.	33583
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Bristol-Bluff City Utility District	S. Fork Holston R.	5479
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Jacobs Creek Job Corps	Little Jacob Creek	300
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Kingsport Water Department	South Holston River	100577
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Sullivan	Bristol-Bluff City Utility District	S. Fork Holston R.	5475
South Fork Holston River (06010201)	Johnson	Mountain City Water Department.	Silver Lake & Springs	10291
Stones River (05130203)	Rutherford	Consolidated U.D. #1, Rutherford	J. Percy Priest Lake	152211
Stones River (05130203)	Wilson	Gladeville Utility District #1	Well	18577
Stones River (05130203)	Rutherford	La Vergne Water System	J. Percy Priest Lake	34139
Stones River (05130203)	Rutherford	Murfreesboro Water Department	E Fork Stones River	100188
Stones River (05130203)	Rutherford	Smyrna Water System	J Percy Priest Lake	45673
Stones River (05130203)	Cannon	Woodbury Water System	E Fork Stones River	9039

Table A-10 Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Stones River (05130203)	Cannon	Woodbury Water System	Spring	
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Wayne	Clifton Water Department	Tennessee River	3996
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Wayne	Collinwood Water Department	1 Well	1854
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Benton	Dry Branch Water System	Wells	59
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Hardin	Harbert Hills Academy N.H.	Wells	12
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Henderson	Lexington Water Systems	Beech Lake	23998
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	McNairy	Michie Water Department	Wells	2609
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Decatur	North Utility District of Decatur/Benton County	Tennessee River	3493
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Decatur	Parsons Water Department	Beech River	3977
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Hardin	Saltillo Utility District	Wells	1904
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Henderson	Sardis Water System	Well	1071
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Hardin	Savannah Utility Department	Wells	18358
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Henderson	Scotts Hill Water System	Wells	4301
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Decatur	Woodlawn Shores Waterworks	Wells	62
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	McNairy	Adamsville Water System	Wells	8731
TN Western Valley – Beech (06040001)	Decatur	Decaturville Water System	Wells	2211
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Benton	Big Sandy Water Department	Wells	1105
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Carroll	Bruceton Water System	Wells	1593

Table A-1p Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Benton	Camden Water Department	Tennessee River	9544
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Carroll	Clarksburg Utility District	Wells	1439
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Henry	Country Junction	Wells	13
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Stewart	Doalnara Restoration Society	Wells	148
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Benton	Harbor Utility District	Well	688
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Carroll	Hollow Rock Water Dept	Wells	931
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Humphreys	McEwen Water Department	Wells	2911
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Humphreys	New Johnsonville Water Dept	Tennessee River	2358
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Henry	North East Henry County U.D.	Wells	4864
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Henry	Paris Board Of Public Utilities	Wells	12100
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Houston	Tennessee Ridge Water System	Wells	3493
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Humphreys	Waverly Water System	Wells	8344
TN Western Valley – Kentucky Lake (06040005)	Henry	Puryear Water System	Well	833

Table A-1q Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Campbell	Caryville-Jacksboro U.D.	Cove Lake	10826
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Campbell	Caryville-Jacksboro U.D.	Well	
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Claiborne	Claiborne County Utility District	Norris Lake	15929
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Campbell	La Follette Water Department	Norris Lake	26246
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Hancock	Sneedville Utility District	Brier Creek	2133
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Hancock	Sneedville Utility District	Clinch River	
Upper Clinch River (06010205)	Union	Maynardville Water Department	Springs	7135
Upper Cumberland River (05130103)	Claiborne	Clear Fork Utility District	Wells	1639
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Bedford	Bedford County Utility District	Duck River	18531
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Marshall	Chapel Hill Water System	Well	1852
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Coffee	Duck River Utility Commission	Normandy Lake	25
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Marshall	Lewisburg Water System	Duck River	
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Bedford	Shelbyville Water System	Duck River	27660
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Coffee	Stacey Ann's Mobile Home Park	Wells	141
Upper Duck River (06040002)	Marshall	Lewisburg Water System	Duck River	
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Belvidere Rural Utility District	Wells	1446
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Center Grove- Winchester Springs	Winchester Springs	6044
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Cowan Board Of Public Utilities	Spring	2450

Table A-1r Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Decherd Water Department	Wells	4321
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Estill Springs Water Department	Spring	4114
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Lincoln	Fayetteville Water System	Spring	12390
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Lincoln	Fayetteville Water System	Elk River	
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Huntland Water System	Wells	1531
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Moore	Metro Lynchburg Moore Co UD	Tims Ford Lake	5223
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Moore	Metro Lynchburg Moore Co UD	Mulberry Creek	
Upper Elk River (06030003)	Franklin	Winchester Water System	Tims Ford Lake	20137
Upper French Broad River (06010105)	Cocke	Newport Utilities Board	French Broad	29542
Watauga River (06010103)	Unicoi	Erwin Utilities	Wells	12630
Watauga River (06010103)	Johnson	Mountain City Water Dept.	Silver Lake &Spgs	10269
Watauga River (06010103)	Johnson	Brownlow Utility District	Vaught Creek	450
Watauga River (06010103)	Johnson	Carderview Utility District	Wells	1062
Watauga River (06010103)	Johnson	Cold Springs Utility District	Spring	851
Watauga River (06010103)	Carter	Elizabethton Water Dept	Springs	29390
Watauga River (06010103)	Carter	First U D Of Carter County	Wells	9222
Watauga River (06010103)	Carter	Hampton Utility District	Spring	3986
Watauga River (06010103)	Washington	Johnson City Water Dept	Watauga River	105826
Watauga River (06010103)	Carter	Peter's Hollow Water System	Wells	140
Watauga River (06010103)	Carter	Roan Mountain Utility District	Wells	1100

**Table A-1r Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served** 

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Blount	Alcoa Water System	Little River	26005
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Blount	Allen Dale Drive Mobile Home Park	Wells	88
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Blount	Bays Mountain Mobile Homes	Spring	90
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Knox	1st Utility District of Knox County	Sinking Creek Embayment	896593
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Roane	Kingston Water System	Tennessee River	9907
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Knox	Knoxville U.D.#1 Whitaker Plant	Tennessee River	235131
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Loudon	Lenoir City Utility Board	Spring	
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Loudon	Lenoir City Utility Board	Tennessee River	23329
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Loudon	Loudon Utilities Board	Tennessee River	12444
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Blount	Maryville Department of Water Quality Control	Little River	48120
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Rhea	Newport Resort Water System	Well	155
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Roane	Rockwood Water System	Watts Bar Lake	11045

Table A-1s Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

WATERSHED	COUNTY	SYSTEM	SOURCE	POP SERVED
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Rhea	Spring City Water System	Piney River	2678
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Monroe	Sweetwater Utility Board	Sweetwater Creek	12141
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Monroe	Sweetwater Utility Board	Spring	
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Rhea	Watts Bar Utility District	Wells	12549
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Rhea	Yost Trailer Park	Wells	9
Watts Bar Lake/Ft Loudoun Lake (06010201)	Loudon	Loudon Utilities Board	Spring	12444
Wheeler Lake (06030002)	Giles	Ardmore Water System	Wells	1649
Wheeler Lake (06030002)	Lincoln	Lincoln Co Board of Public Utilities #1	Wellfields	20450
Wolf River (08010210)	Shelby	Bartlett Water System	Wellfields	58477
Wolf River (08010210)	Shelby	Collierville Water Dept	Wellfields	44196
Wolf River (08010210)	Shelby	Germantown Water Dept-East	Wells	37271
Wolf River (08010210)	Hardeman	Grand Junction Water Dept	Well	1171
Wolf River (08010210)	Fayette	La Grange Water Dept	Wells	227
Wolf River (08010210)	Fayette	Moscow Water Dept	Well	808
Wolf River (08010210)	Fayette	Rossville Water System	Well	1081
Wolf River (08010210)	Shelby	Memphis Light Gas & Water	Wells	671721

Table A-1t Water Systems, Their Sources and Population Served

## **APPENDIX B - WATER SYSTEMS & THEIR THREATS**

### BACKGROUND PHOSPHORUS AND WATER SUPPLY INTAKES

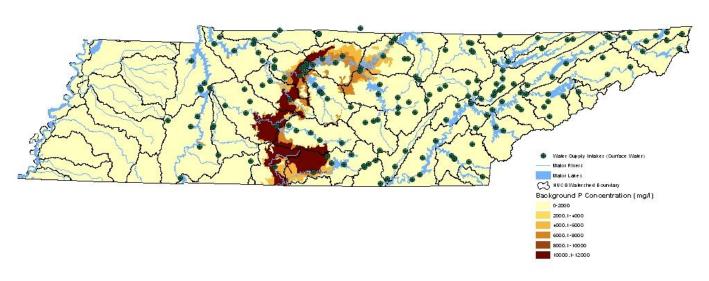


Figure B- 1 Water Supply Intakes & Background Phosphorus Concentrations - Background phosphorus data are from United States Geological Survey and represents bed sediment sample concentrations as described in Scientific Investigations Map 3102 (published 2010).

#### WATER SUPPLY INTAKES LOCATED ON NUTRIENT IMPAIRED SURFACE WATERS

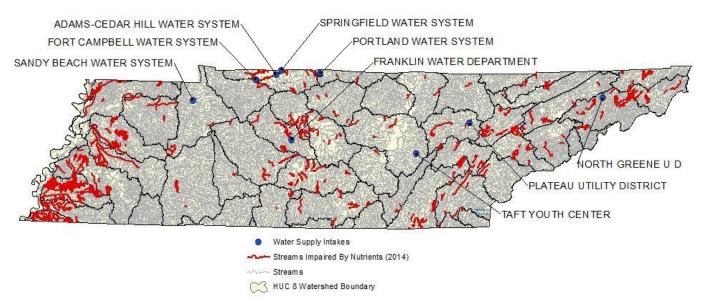


Figure B- 2 Water Supply Intakes Located on Nutrient-Impaired Surface Waters - Causes of nutrient impairments are nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, phosphorus (total) or nutrient/eutrophication and are based on the 2014 draft 303(d) List. UD, Utility District.

CITY	PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	SOURCE
Adams	Adams-Cedar Hill Water System	Red River
Franklin	Franklin Water Department	Harpeth River
Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell Water System	Red River
Greeneville	North Greene Utility District	Lick Creek
Pikeville	Taft Youth Center	Bee Creek
Portland	Portland Water System	City Lake
Portland	Portland Water System	Sportsman Lake
Springfield	Springfield Water System	Red River
Springville	Sandy Beach Water System	Kentucky Lake
Wartburg	Plateau Utility District	Crooked Fork Creek

**Table B- 1 Water Supply Intakes Located on Nutrient-Impaired Surface Waters.** Causes of nutrient impairments are nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, phosphorus (total) or nutrient/eutrophication and are based on the 2014 303(d) List.

### WATER SUPPLY INTAKES LOCATED ON PATHOGEN-IMPAIRED SURFACE WATERS

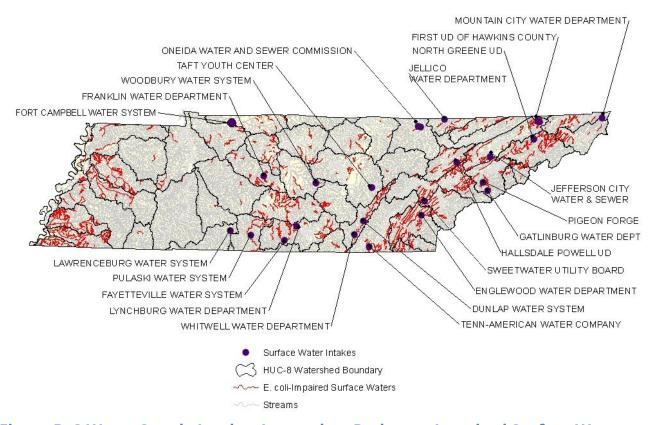


Figure B- 3 Water Supply Intakes Located on Pathogen-Impaired Surface Waters-Cause of pathogen impairment is E. coil and is based on the draft 2014 303(d) List.

CITY	PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	SOURCE
Chattanooga	Tenn-American Water Co.	Tenn River
Church Hill	First U D Of Hawkins Co, #1	Alexander Creek
Church Hill	First U D Of Hawkins Co, #1	Hord Creek
Dunlap	Dunlap Water System	Sequatchie River
Englewood	Englewood Water Dept	Middle Creek
Fayetteville	Fayetteville Water System	Elk River
Ft Campbell	Fort Campbell Water System	Red River
Franklin	Franklin Water Department	Harpeth River
Gatlinburg	Gatlinburg Water Dept	Liitle Pigeon River
Greeneville	North Greene U D	Lick Creek
Jefferson City	Jefferson City Water & Sewer	Mossy Creek
Jellicio	Jellico Water Dept	Elk Fork Creek
Knoxville	Hallsdale Powell U D	Beaver Creek
Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg Water System	Shoal Creek
Lynchburg	Lynchburg Water Department	Mulberry Creek
Mountain City	Mountain City Water Dept	Laurel Creek
Oneida	Oneida W&S Comm	Howard Baker Lake
Oneida	Oneida W&S Comm	City Lake
Pigeon Forge	Pigeon Forge	Walden's Creek
Pikeville	Taft Youth Center	Bee Creek
Pulaski	Pulaski Water System	Richland Creek
Sweetwater	Sweetwater Utility Board	Sweetwater Creek
Whitwell	Whitwell Water Dept	Sequatchie River
Woodbury	Woodbury Water System	East Fork Stones River

**Table B- 2 Water Supply Intakes Located on Pathogen-Impaired Surface Waters.** Cause of pathogen impairment is E. coli and is based on the 2014 303(d) List.

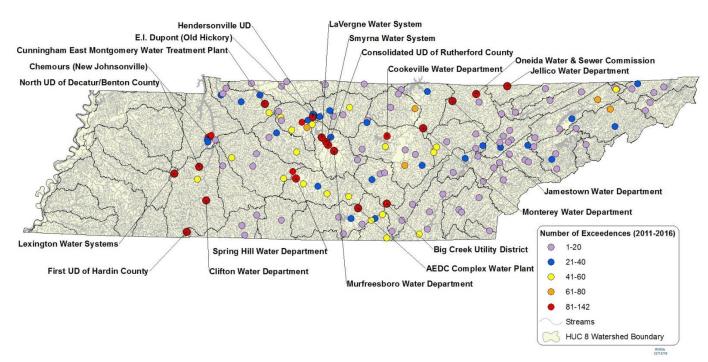


Figure B- 4 Water Supply Intakes Where Total Organic Carbon Exceeds 2 Parts Per Million. *Time period for data is November 1, 2011 through October 31, 2016.* 

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	SOURCE	NUMBER OF TOC EXCEEDENCES
Adams-Cedar Hill Water System	Red River	9
AEDC Complex-Water Plant	Woods Reservoir	101
Alcoa Water System	Little River	4
Arthur-Shawanee Utility District	Powell River	18
Ashland City Water Department	Big Marrowbone	48
BCCX Water System	Bee Creek Impoundment	27
Bedford County UD	Duck River	39
Big Creek Utility District	Ranger Creek Impoundment	120
Bloomingdale Utility District	Reedy Creek	36
Bon Aqua-Lyles Utility District	Piney River	3
Bon De Croft Utility District	Billy's Branch	4
Bristol Department of Utilities	South Fork Holston River	7
Bristol-Bluff City Utility District	South Fork Holston River	18
Byrdstown Water Department	Dale Hollow Lake	29
Camden Water Department	Tennessee River	26
Carthage Water System	Cumberland River	15
Celina Water System	Obey River	9

Table B- 3 Communities with Water Supply Intakes Exceeding 2 Parts Per Million Total Organic Carbon.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	SOURCE	NUMBER OF TOC EXCEEDENCES
Chemours-New Johnsonville	Tennessee River	101
Claiborne County Utilities District	Clinch River	11
Clarksville Water Department	Cumberland River	35
Clifton Water Department	Tennessee River	96
Columbia Power and Water Sys	Duck River	44
Consolidated UD of Rutherford Co	E Fork Stones River	106
Cookeville Water Department	Center Hill Lake	85
Crab Orchard Utility District	Otter Creek Impoundment	14
Crossville Water Department	Holiday Hills Lake	46
Crossville Water Department	Meadow Park Lake	47
Cumberland Utility District	Little Emory River	32
Cunningham East Montgomery UD	Cumberland River	115
Dayton Water Department	Tennessee River	5
Dover Water Department	Cumberland River	36
Duck River Utility Commission	Normandy Lake	55
E.I. Dupont, Old Hickory	Old Hickory Lake	121
Eastside Utility District	Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	11
Englewood Water Department	Middle Creek	8
Erin Water Treatment Plant	Cumberland River	30
Fayetteville Public Utilities	Elk River	19
First Utility District of Hardin Co	Tennessee River	103
First Utility District of Hawkins Co	Alexander Creek	7
First Utility District of Hawkins Co	Hord Creek	10
First Utility District of Hawkins Co	Holston River	46
First Utility District of Knox County	Sinking Creek	17
Franklin Water Department	Harpeth River	53
Gainesboro Water System	Cumberland River	7
Gallatin Water Department	Cumberland River	26
Gladeville Utility District	Wells	27
Greeneville Water / Light	Nolichucky River	34
Hallsdale Powell UD	Melton Hill Reservoir	20
Harpeth Valley UD Plant A	Cumberland River	45
Harriman Utility Board	Emory River	19
Hartsville/Trousdale UD	Cumberland River	60

Table B-3a Communities with Water Supply Intakes Exceeding 2 Parts Per Million Total Organic Carbon.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	SOURCE	NUMBER OF TOC EXCEEDENCES
Hendersonville Utility District	Old Hickory Lake	104
Huntsville Utility District	New River	3
Jamestown Water Department	North White Oak Creek	109
Jasper Water Department	Sequatchie River	19
Jellico Water Department	Mine Impoundment	100
Jonesboro Water Department	Nolichucky River	7
Kingsport Water Department	South Holston River	6
Kingston Water System	Watts Bar Lake	17
Knox-Chapman Utility District-New	French Broad River	39
Knox-Chapman Utility District	French Broad River	5
Knoxville UD #1 Whitaker Plant	Tennessee River	28
La Vergne Water System	Percy Priest Lake	126
Laguardo Utility District		16
Lawrenceburg Water System	Pickwick Lake	12
Lebanon Water System	Cumberland River	19
Lenoir City Utility Board	Tennessee River	20
Lewisburg Water System	Duck River	42
Lexington Water Works	Beech Lake	141
Livingston Water Department	Roaring River	68
Loudon Utilities Board	Tennessee River	6
Madison Suburban Utility District	Cumberland River	39
McMinnville Water Department	Barren Fork River	10
Metro Lynchburg-Moore Co UD	Tims Ford Reservoir	16
Monteagle Public Utility Board	Laurel Lake	39
Monterey Water Department	City Lake	112
Morristown Water System	Holston River	37
Murfreesboro Water Department	East Fork Stones River	114
Nashville Water Dept-Harrington	Cumberland River Plant #1	61
Nashville Water Dept-Omohundro	Cumberland River Plant #2	54
New Johnsonville Water Dept	Kentucky Lake	34
Newport Utilities Board	French Broad River	14
North UD Decatur/Benton County	Tennessee River	106
North Greene Utilities, Inc.	Lick Creek	77
North Stewart Utility District	Spring Lake	7
North Stewart UD-New Plant	Spring Lake	20
Northeast Knox Utility District	Holston River	17

Table B-3b Communities with Water Supply Intakes Exceeding 2 Parts Per Million Total Organic Carbon.

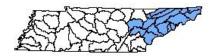
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	SOURCE	NUMBER OF TOC EXCEEDENCES
Northwest Clay Co Utility District	Cumberland River	15
Oak Ridge Dep Public Works	Clinch River	9
Olin Corporation	Hiwassee River	7
Oneida Water and Sewer	City Lake	142
Parsons Water Department	Beech River	58
Pigeon Forge Water Department	Walden's Creek	34
Plateau Utility District	Crooked Fork Creek	7
Pleasant View Utility District	Sycamore Creek	4
Portland Water System	Sportsman Lake	10
Pulaski Water System	Richland Creek	9
Resolute Forest Products	Hiwassee River	6
River Road Utility District	Brush Creek	13
Rockwood Water System	Watts Bar Lake	28
Rogersville Water System	Big Creek	64
Second South Cheatham UD	Harpeth River	24
Sewanee Utility District	Lake O'Donnell	47
Shelbyville Water System	Duck River	41
Smith Utility District	Caney Fork River	34
Smithville Water System	Center Hill Lake	59
Smyrna Water System	Stones River	120
Sneedville Utility District	Clinch River	12
South Pittsburg Water System	Tennessee River	47
Sparta Water System	Calfkiller River	5
Spencer Water System	City Impoundment	80
Spring City Water System	Piney River	17
Spring Hill Water Department	Duck River	90
Springfield Water System	Red River	10
TN-American Water Company	Tennessee River	54
TN-American Water Co-Sequatchie	Tennessee River	5
Tracy City Water System	Big Fiery Gizzard Creek	44
Turney Center	Duck River	55
Warren County Utility District	Collins River	3
Water Authority of Dickson Co	Cumberland River	42
Waverly Water System	Duck River	8
West Knox Utility District-Old Plant	Melton Hill Lake, Old	36
West Knox UD-New Plant	Melton Hill Lake, New	12
West Warren-Viola Utility District	Barren Fork River	29

Table B-3c Communities with Water Supply Intakes Exceeding 2 Parts Per Million Total Organic Carbon.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	SOURCE	NUMBER OF TOC EXCEEDENCES
West Wilson Utility District	Old Hickory Lake	32
White House Utility District	Old Hickory Lake	38
Winchester Water System	Tims Ford Lake	36
Witt Utility District	Nolichucky River/Spring	8

Table B-3d Communities with Water Supply Intakes Exceeding 2 Parts Per Million Total Organic Carbon.

## APPENDIX C – SOURCE WATER PROTECTION AREAS



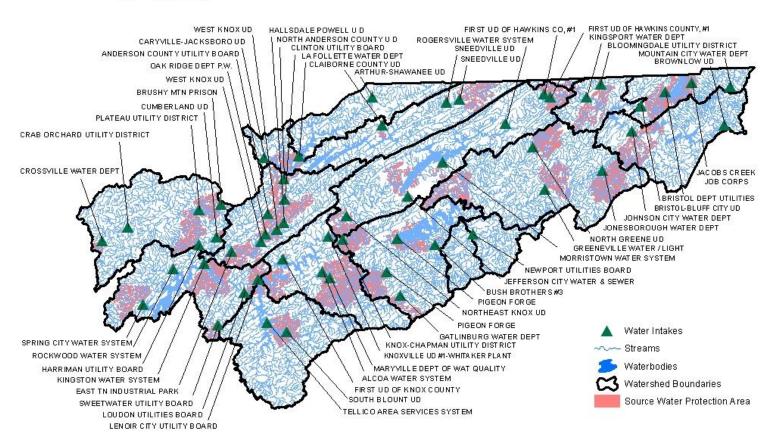


Figure C- 1 Source Water Protection Areas in Upper Tennessee River Watersheds – (watershed HUCs beginning with 0601) TDEC continues to delineate additional Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

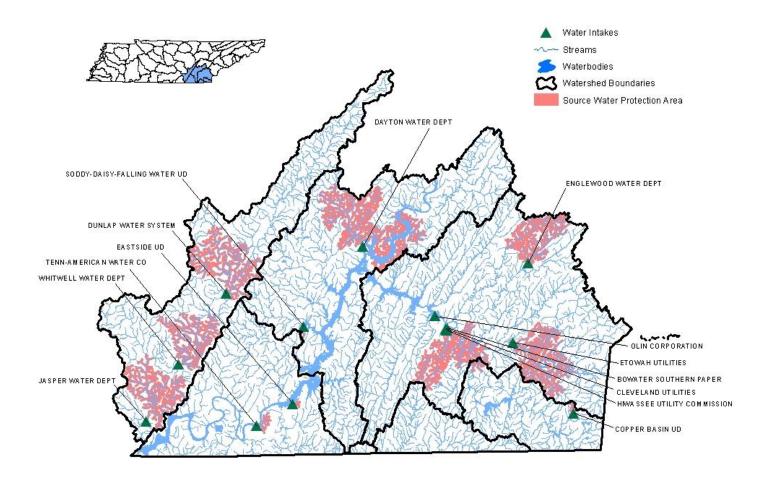
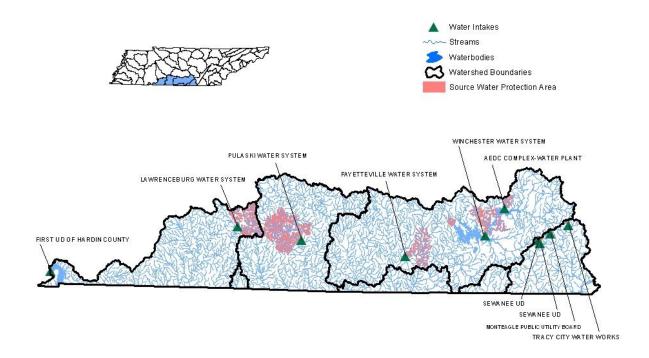
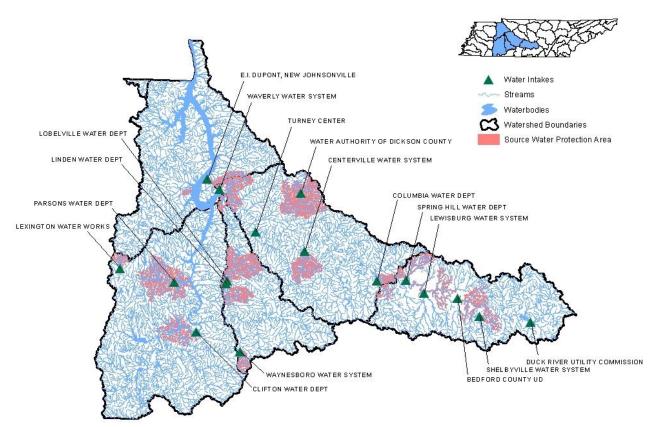


Figure C- 2 Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee River Watersheds – (watershed HUCs beginning with 0602) TDEC continues to delineate additional Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

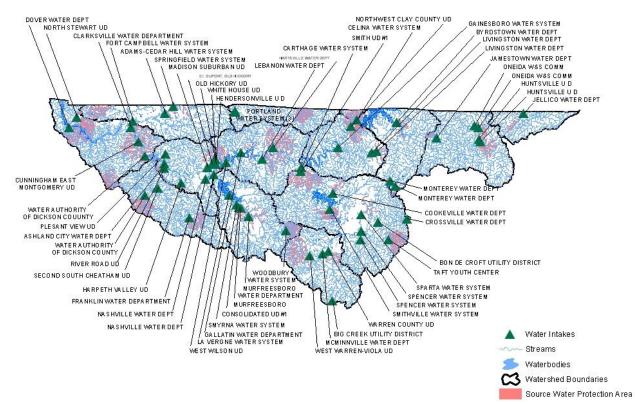


**Figure C- 3 Source Water Protection Areas in Middle Tennessee River Watersheds –** (watershed HUCs beginning with 0603) TDEC continues to delineate additional Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.



**Figure C- 4 Source Water Protection Areas in Lower Tennessee River Watersheds –** (watershed HUCs beginning with 0604) TDEC continues to delineate additional Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.





**Figure C- 5 Source Water Protection Areas in Cumberland River and Barren River Watersheds** – (watershed HUCs beginning with 0511 & 0513) TDEC continues to delineate additional Source Water Protection Areas in Tennessee as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.